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No. 25,656

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

"KOCHOW" PIRACY.

Over A Hundred Passengers Taken By Bandits.

HELD TO RANSOM.

Arms Brought On Board By Woman Traveller?

CHIEF ENGINEER SHOT WHILST READING.

Later news received regarding the piracy of the s.s. "Kochow" shews that practically the whole of the passengers, numbering about a hundred and thirty, were taken off as hostages by the pirates who were disappointed with their haul of money and valuables.

The Chinese authorities at Sham Shui did not, as has been reported, arrest the remaining passengers; in fact, there were only about a dozen of the very poorest class remaining on board when the "Kochow" reported the piracy to the authorities at Sham Shui.

According to information gleaned by members of the crew whilst the pirates were in possession, the arms with which the attack was made were brought on board by a woman who concealed them in a basket.

In addition to taking literally everything of any value from the ship—down to the pillows and sheets off the beds and every stitch of the officers' and passengers' clothing, the pirates ransacked several of the mail bags. The "Kochow" was carrying 84 bags from Hong Kong and 55 from Sham Shui, all for Wuchow. Considerable sums of money are said to be in certain of the business communications.

From later information, it appears that the Chief Engineer, Mr. R. Black, who was shot, was reading at the time the pirates entered the cabin. Reports as to his having reached for his revolver are not confirmed.

MAIL BAGS RIFLED.

The third piracy within a week, the story of the capture of the "Kochow" offers a striking commentary on the thoroughness with which the pirates planned the coup, the ruthlessness of their methods when opposed and the uselessness of Indian guards.

The pirates claimed in the course of conversation with the crew to have travelled frequently on the "Kochow" in order the better to perfect their plans.

As to their ruthlessness, the killing in cold blood of the Chief Engineer, Mr. R. Black, a veteran officer of 74 years of age, and the throwing overboard of his body offers sufficient evidence. Mr. Black was in his cabin at the time and it is stated that he made an attempt to seize his revolver on seeing the callous manner in which the pirates were treating the 2nd Engineer, a Chinese.

Was Resistance Offered? Seen by a "China Mail" representative this morning with regard to this report, the master of the "Kochow," Captain D. Morgan, said that he did not think it was correct. It was not even known definitely whether Mr. Black even made a grab for his revolver. They had understood that he did at first, this information being given by the "boy" who attended the three officers in their cabins.

It was now learnt, said the Master, that the "boy" was not an eyewitness of the incident. He had been told by the quartermaster who heard a noise as of the Chief Engineer jumping to his feet, immediately prior to the fatal shot.

Mr. Black was reading when last seen alive by the Master and Chief Engineer whom he told he was about to finish a chapter before joining them at dinner.

How Pirates Entered. Regarding the six Indian guards, it appears that there was but one on duty at the time, the others being at their evening meal and their arms being some way away.

Passengers are allowed to enter the forepart of the ship through the grilles if they are on legitimate business and it is part of the duty of the Indian guards to look through the peep-hole in the grille in answering any request for admission. In this case, either the grille door was opened without survey of the numbers behind or else one man made an apparently reasonable request and the others rushed in behind. The whole of the guards were quickly surrounded and their arms taken by the pirates.

The "Ko Chow" which is a 300 tons river steamer plying between Hong Kong and Wuchow, was pir-

ated on Thursday evening, (about 6.30 p.m.), a day after leaving Hong Kong and two and a half hours out of Sham Shui where some of the 100 passengers had disembarked and others taken passage, among the latter, it is presumed, being the pirates.

Surprise Complete. The surprise was complete. After possessing themselves of the arms of the Indian guards, the pirates turned their attention to the officers. The Chief Officer, Mr. E. T. Evans, and the Master, Captain David Morgan, were at dinner together at the time and the only other European officer, Mr. R. Black was in his cabin about to join them.

The first officer to be surprised by the pirates, it appears, was the 2nd Engineer, a Chinese, who was dragged brutally from the cabin by the throat and prodded with guns. The pirates then entered the Chief Engineer's cabin and it is doubtful whether the full facts of what transpired here will ever be known. Whether or not, Mr. Black reached for his revolver, he was shot in the temple and killed instantaneously.

Others of the pirates entered the saloon where the Chief Officer and Master were dining. Their entry coincided with the shooting of the Chief Engineer and, realising the significance of the shot, and their helplessness in the face of overpowering numbers, the two officers had no alternative but to obey the instructions of the armed men. They were taken to the hold where they were imprisoned and guarded. On the way there they passed the body of Mr. Black, lying just outside his cabin. Shortly afterwards, the pirates threw the body overboard.

A Pirate Lair. The pirates did not require the assistance of the officers in navigating the ship. They piloted it to Tai Ping Shan, a remote spot and well-known pirate lair between Sham Shui and Wuchow about twelve hours steaming away, arriving there at about 9 a.m. The gang which carried out a systematic loot of the cargo, consisting of valuable drugs, the belongings of the passengers and officers were also looted and taken ashore by sampans which were in readiness at what was evidently the appointed rendezvous.

Passengers As Ransom. The haul was considerably less than the pirates anticipated, according to their statements; before they left the ship, and in order that this amount might be supplemented, they took away with them the comrades and practically the whole of the passengers numbering well over a hundred, as ransom. Before they left, it is stated

REMOVING THE VEIL.

Clergy And Peasants Charged By Soviet.

"DISGRACE TO WOMEN."

Two Men Sentenced To Death, Others Imprisoned.

Moscow, Yesterday. The court of the Chusta district of Gergana was the scene of the trial of a number of clergy and rich peasants on a charge of actively resisting the Soviet Government by opposing the authorities in their endeavours to make women remove the "Parandja" (veil) from their faces. Two men were convicted of the murder of a militiaman and sentenced to be shot and 10 others were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

According to the Tass Agency Abas Maksimov, head of the Chusta clergy, convened a secret meeting of Mullahs and rich peasants who decided to appeal to the poor peasants, urging that for the wife, the taking off of the "Parandja" was illegal and the husband in allowing such disgrace was an infidel.

Partisans of the clergy attempted to wreck the buildings of the local executive committee. A militiaman guarding the premises and two Moslems were killed in an affray in which two confederates escaped.—Reuter.

that the pirates claimed to have been the gang which carried out the successful seizure of the s.s. "Solviken," the s.s. "Man On" and several other piracies.

It appears that the pirates believed that there was considerable bullion consigned on board for transit to Wuchow, and that this was one of the main reasons for their attack.

The first news to reach the Colony of the piracy was through the medium of the "Chung On" which on her passage to Hong Kong had noticed the "Ko Chow" making for Hong Kong instead of Wuchow and made inquiries as to the reason, learning that the ship had been pirated and that the Master was about to make a report at Sham Shui and later at Hong Kong.

A Previous Piracy. The "Ko Chow" was the victim of a previous piracy on March 14, 1927 when the vessel was attacked whilst on the Hong Kong-Wuchow run, between Dosing and Tak Hing. Captain Ebenezer Jones, who put up a stubborn fight, was shot through the eye, the bullet entering the head. He was left for dead, but on the release of the vessel from pirate hands and his treatment in hospital he made a marvellous recovery although losing the sight of an eye. He served for many years with the "Ko Chow" before retiring in June last year.

Mr. Black's Record. Mr. R. Black, the murdered officer, had served in the Far East for over forty years. He was an engineer in the rice mills at Siam for some considerable time and, on coming to Hong Kong, served with the Douglas Steamship Company, and, later on various river boats, including the "Tai Lee." He had been on the "Ko Chow" between nine and ten months. He leaves a wife and married daughter in New York.

The Master of the "Ko Chow," in the official report he made at Sham Shui and to the Harbour office locally, states that about twelve armed men participated in the piracy aboard and they were joined by fifty more in sampans when the ship got to Tai Ping Shan. When the pirates left, they threatened the pilots with death if they did not immediately return to Hong Kong. The Master also states that the first he knew of the Chief Engineer's death was seeing him lying on his back, his head projecting from over the doorpost of the cabin, when he (the Master) was taken from the mess room by the pirates.

Blasphemy Raid. London, Yesterday. British naval forces from Hong Kong successfully carried out on Wednesday morning a punitive expedition on the Blas Bay pirates who the previous day had captured the British steamer "Yatsing," belonging to the Jardine Matheson Company, taking it to their headquarters and looting it. The Naval force landed a party which destroyed the pirates' headquarters with demolition charges.—British Wireless Service.

SHIPPING HELD.

Silt Stops Tientsin Vessels.

WAITING AT TANGKU.

Explanation Issued By Haiho Conservancy.

Shanghai, Yesterday. It is reported from Tientsin that the extraordinary silting up of the Haiho has caused a serious situation in local shipping. Jardines, the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. refuse to bring ships to Tientsin and are stopping at Tangku until conditions improve.

The Haiho Conservancy Commission state that the silt output from the Yungtingho delta has maximised 5.5 per cent. by weight, which with the silt dropped in March above Tientsin is the immediate cause of the shoaling of the river bed. Also, the usual July freshets were not forthcoming from any of the tributaries. The statement concludes the present state of the river is a temporary setback but as has been constantly exposed by the Haiho Conservancy Commission the navigability of the Haiho is threatened as long as the Yungtingho is permitted to flow into the Haiho.—Reuter.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT

TREAT FOR SERVICES AT THEATRE ROYAL.

PRIZES FOR TROOPS.

Another rattling concert is promised the servicemen of Hong Kong this evening at the Theatre Royal, when Mrs. Younghusband will be surrounded with a galaxy of local talent got together by this lady and others of the Y.M.C.A. entertainment committee.

The treat commences at 8.30, and will open with the Donnorhorne amateur orchestra, which will give the waltz, "Espana," and a selection, "The Wildflower." Mr. G. W. C. Burnett will then appear on the stage "with the Kruschen feeling" after which Mrs. H. Minney will render in her sweet soprano, "Be Still Blackbird."

"Ted and Dick" will present some songs and stories, and the Marvellous Haytong mental telepathists, will give a turn entitled, "Two minds with but a single thought."

Prof. Gonzales has promised some instrumental selections, including a violin solo, a piano fiddle solo and a performance on his musical saw. Miss Rachel Wong, a pupil of Miss Violet Capell, will give a dance solo, "Baccante," and the first half of an excellent programme will wind up with the "What Note" showing what they can do.

In the second half there will be, amongst other interesting items:—The Flying Fools who will again "Hop off" after a Forced Landing. Messrs. Hawkins and Beaver; Pianoforte Solo—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Mr. Harry Ore); Songs—Opera Selection and "A Puchella" (Mr. G. D'Aquino) with Signora de Guzman at the piano; Violin Solo—Legende (Mrs. H. Baleen), with Mrs. G. W. R. Griggs at the piano; Musical Verisimilitude by a Cameronian, Hawaiian Melodies by Messrs. Gonzalez, Daxenberg and Silva; The "What-Note" again, a comedy sketch by the Brothers "Dido," and the Donnorhorne Amateur Orchestra.

M. Rupert Baldwin, A.T.C.L., will be the accompanist. At the conclusion of the Concert Mrs. Younghusband, assisted by Padre Bohn, will distribute the lucky number prizes contributed by Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor and Co. Cigarettes are being presented by the British American Tobacco Co.

MRS. K. R. MACASKILL. We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Christina Spence Macaskill, wife of Mr. K. R. Macaskill, of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, which occurred at the French Hospital at 1 p.m. yesterday. The funeral takes place at Happy Valley at 5 p.m. to-day.

FAIR WEATHER. "South west" winds, variable, light; fair," is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 1/11 7/16

SUN'S SET BACK.

Serious Reverse For Northerners.

PRISONERS AT SHANGHAI.

All Efforts To Cross Yangtze Have Failed.

Shanghai, Yesterday. It is now clear that Sun Chuan-fan's well-equipped and well-organised army, which appeared "out of the blue" in the vicinity of Tsingtao at the end of June and rapidly drove back Chiang Kai-shek to the southern bank of the Yangtze, has received a serious set-back.

All reports confirm the statement that the attempts to cross the Yangtze at various points in the vicinity of Nanking and Chinkiang have been defeated with fairly heavy losses.

The Northerners have been enormously handicapped by lack of adequate transport, and the fact that they were unable to raise £100,000 sterling demanded by the Nationalist Navy as the price of their assisting in the operations.

The Southerners were enabled to deal piecemeal with those bodies of Northerners reaching the south bank, who were only equipped with rifles and machine-guns.—Reuter.

Northern Prisoners. Shanghai, Aug. 31. The North Railway Station yesterday presented a distinctly warlike appearance. As in the previous wars in the districts round Shanghai, the military had taken complete possession of the waiting rooms and platforms and coolie-soldiers munched their chow all over the place. The main entrance to the station proper had been closed early in the day and the only entrance was through the Shanghai-Woosung booking office. This was strictly guarded by the youthful Nationalist soldiers armed with rifles.

The large compound in the rear of the station was packed all day with hundreds of persons who were awaiting the arrival of refugee friends from the areas round where the fighting is taking place.

During the early afternoon a troop train conveying some seven hundred captured Sun Chuan-fang troops arrived at the station. These all had been shorn of their Northern uniforms and were being for the most part herded in the dozen freight wagons which brought them from Lungtan by Nationalist soldiers carrying automatic rifles. However, they seemed to be resigned to their new allegiance as is the usual case in a captured Chinese army, and were causing no trouble.

Wounded Coming Too.

It is said that the number of captured Sun Chuan-fang troops now in Shanghai and at Lungshan number about 1,500, with several hundred more reported to be on the way here. These, it is said, will be taken on to Hangchow at the earliest possible moment, where they are likely to be incorporated into the armies of the Nationalists.

In addition to the captives who arrived on the train during the afternoon, there were reported to be some twenty wounded Nationalist soldiers. These were immediately transferred to the Red Cross Hospital in Chinese territory. There are reported to be quite a number of seriously-wounded Nationalists en route to Shanghai.

The fighting yesterday along the Lungtan front was not as heavy as on the previous day, it is said. It is believed that Sun Chuan-fang's men have suffered severe reverses. According to an authoritative source he now has about 10,000 men this side of the river, and these are outnumbered several times by the Nationalist forces.

The headquarters of the Nationalist forces in the North Station are well littered with Nationalist and anti-foreign posters.

FLIGHTS FAIL.

No News of Minchin Party.

OTHERS TURN BACK.

Bad Weather Reported In Atlantic In Plane's Tracks.

London, Yesterday. There is still no news of Col. Minchin, Capt. Hamilton and Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, who set out from Upavon, England, on Wednesday morning to fly to Canada in the "St. Raphael" monoplane. The Canadian Marine Department states the whole of the Canadian Coast as far as 300 miles north of Belle Isle has been combed, but all radio stations have reported absolutely no word of the "St. Raphael."

It is considered more likely now that the machine has been compelled to descend in the Atlantic. The weather in the Atlantic has undergone a decided change for the worse in the last 24 hours. Almost exactly in the middle of the Atlantic and in the northern area through which the "St. Raphael" would attempt to fly there has developed to-day a very marked centre of bad weather. This would mean that for an area of at least 600 miles on the probable route strong winds were blowing with cloud and rain.

In a rough sea the collapsible boat which the "St. Raphael" carried would be launched with difficulty and could probably be kept afloat only with great skill and effort. In the western part of the Atlantic and off the coast of Newfoundland the weather has slightly improved, owing to the disappearance of fog, so that if the "St. Raphael" got well across the Atlantic the chances of being picked up are better than if it had come down towards the middle.

Nearer Newfoundland there are chances also of being observed and picked up by fishing boats, many of which do not carry wireless, so that several days might pass without news reaching England. It is recalled that when the Englishman Hawker and his companion were picked up in the Atlantic in 1919 by a steamer without wireless it was a week before the news of their safety was announced.

Others Fail. Three other attempts to fly the Atlantic have failed. Lieut. Schiller and Mr. Wood, who set off from Windsor, Ontario for Windsor, England, had to land at St. John's, Quebec, owing to the wing of their machine catching fire. Tully and Medcalf, who were trying to fly from London, Ontario, to London, England, were forced down by fog near Caribon, in Maine. They, however, hope to resume later.

French Attempt. Two French airmen, Givon and Corbu set off from Le Bourget, Paris, at 6.30 this morning in a Farman-Goliath "Blue Bird" to fly to New York. They were turned back owing to fog and the fact that the machine was unable to attain the necessary height.—British Wireless Service.

Both Machines Down.

The aeroplanes "Sir John Carling" and "Royal Windsor" were both forced to descend, the former near Washburn, Maine and the latter at St. John's, Quebec. Fog stopped the "Sir John Carling" while the wing of the "Royal Windsor" caught fire.—Reuter.

Paris to New York.

Paris, Yesterday. The aviator Givon Deorbu, on the "Olecau Blue" (Bluebird) left at 6.30 on a flight to New York.—Havas.

Later. The Farman-Goliath biplane piloted by Givon and Corbu has started for New York.

Givon's biplane which is named Bluebird has 450 horse power Lorraine-Dietrich engines. The airmen wear life-saving belts fitted with special pockets to hold provisions, also a pneumatic raft. The petrol tanks hold 45,460 gallons, sufficient to fly 55 to 60 miles an hour on a radius of from 7,200 to 7,800 kilometres. The tanks can be emptied while in the air so as to act as floats if they are forced down at sea.

TALLER WOMEN.

Professor's Experiment In London.

NEARLY 2 INCHES GAIN.

Men, However, Maintain Average Of 5 Feet 9 Inches.

London, Yesterday. That the English girl is growing taller was the interesting statement made to-day to the Anthropology Section of the British Association by Mr. Parsons, Professor of Anatomy at the London University. He said that 20 years ago he measured the height of 150 students of the School of Medicine for Women and found their average to be five feet three inches. Ten years later their successors at the school had put up the height average by more than an inch.

This year he had measured 150 nurses and massage students at St. Thomas Hospital and their average height was five feet four and nine-tenth inches. In twenty years, therefore, there has been again in average height of practically two inches.

In regard to men Mr. Parsons said for the past twenty years his students at St. Thomas Hospital had maintained an average height of five feet nine inches.—British Wireless Service.

LIQUOR LEAKAGE.

U.S. PRECAUTIONS ON BORDER.

Washington, Yesterday. Stringent measures are being taken to check the flow of liquor across the Canadian border. Thirty additional prohibition agents are being sent to Detroit, while the border patrol between Erie and Toledo is being substantially strengthened.—Reuter's American Service.

ASSAILANT KILLED.

RUSSIANS QUARREL IN POLAND.

Warsaw, Yesterday. A Russian emigrant called at the Russian Legation to seek information regarding a passport. An altercation arose with a minor official whom the caller attacked with a knife. The official drew a revolver and killed the assailant. Political complications are not expected as the incident was between Russians on Soviet territory.—Reuter.

TWINS BIG SWIM.

SISTERS ATTEMPT THE CHANNEL.

Boulogne, Yesterday. The thirteen-year old American twins, Phyllis and Bernice Zitenfeld have started a Channel swim from Cap Griznez. The sisters are escorted by two tugs in order that if one gives up the other is enabled to continue.—Reuter.

Both are experienced military pilots.—Reuter.

Forced Down. The Bluebird has been forced to land owing to fog. Givon's biplane, the Bluebird, has returned to Le Bourget. It circled the aerodrome and emptied its petrol tanks and then landed.—Reuter.

Over the Hills. El Paso (Texas), Yesterday. Lt. Carranza, of the Mexican field army hopped off from Mexican City on a 2,222 miles flight to Juarez. The flight is very hazardous owing to the vast stretches of mountainous and desert country to be traversed.—Reuter's American Service.

Le Bourget, Yesterday. "Bluebird" landed owing to dense fog. Constantinople, Yesterday. The "Pride of Detroit" has left for Aleppo.—Reuter.

THE WORLD FLIGHT.

At Bagdad. Bagdad, Yesterday. The "Pride of Detroit" has arrived.—Reuter.

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FOR SALE.—Overland Motor Car, 5-passenger. Perfect condition and good running order. \$860.00. Apply Box No. 502, care of "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—Chefoo Stamps. Unused. Set of six stamps:—2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Price \$2 per set.—Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

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BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION of the undementioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hong Kong. New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 63 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay. A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5908 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots) to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY, the 15th Sept., 1927, at 3 o'clock, p.m. IN FOUR LOTS by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers,

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HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

Full particulars for the 1928 DIRECTORY can be sent in Nov.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th October, 1927, & MONDAY, 10th October, 1927 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at Twelve O'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 24th September, 1927.

Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE Management Committee of the above League will meet at Volunteer Headquarters (By kind permission), on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, at 6.30 p.m., to make arrangements for the League competitions for the coming season. Club Secretary's are invited to be present.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 1st September, 1927.

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hong Kong Club, payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1927, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1927.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th August, 1927.

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN TERMS of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, Notice is hereby given that the Drawing of 20 Additional Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hong Kong Club, payable on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1928, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1927, immediately after the Seventh Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,

Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 27th August, 1927.

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NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Prospect Place, Bonham Road.

SCHOOL will re-open MONDAY, September 12th. Examination for New Boys, SATURDAY, September 10th at 9.30 a.m. For Prospectus, for Boarders and Day-boys, apply

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE,

Prospect Place, Bonham Road.

Hong Kong, 27th August, 1927.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of the General Chamber of Commerce CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL opens on Monday, 5th September.

Classes are held at Chartered Bank Building (First Floor) from 1.15 to 2.15 p.m., and each student has the services of a personal teacher in addition to lessons in class.

Those desirous of learning colloquial CANTONESE are invited to communicate with the undersigned.

M. F. KEY,

Secretary.

General Chamber of Commerce, 25th August, 1927.

NOTICE.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

December, 1927.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on MONDAY, December 5th, 1927. Forms of entry and copies of the Regulations and the Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Entry forms duly filled in, should reach the Registrar, together with the statutory fees, on or before the 17th September, 1927. Fees shall be paid in accordance with the following scale:—

Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations .. H.K.\$20.
Junior Local Examination .. H.K.\$12.

Candidates offering more than five subjects in the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations will be charged an additional fee of \$1 for each subject so offered.

An additional fee of \$5 will be charged for each of the following subjects:—Foreign Languages other than French and Portuguese; Higher Mathematics; Hygiene and Physiology.

The following scholarships, further particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation and Local Examinations:—

- (1) Two Peace Memorial Scholarships, each of the total value of \$1,350 open to British boys only.
- (2) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum, open to British subjects only.
- (3) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to girl candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (4) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to boy candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (5) Four Hong Kong Government Studentships-in-Training, open to candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (6) One Hewitt Memorial Scholarship of the value of \$300 per annum.
- (7) Four Montargis French Prizes—two of the value of \$50 each for Matriculation and Senior, and two of the value of \$25 each for Junior.

Bound copies of Examination Question Papers, set at past Examinations, may be obtained from the Registrar at \$1 per set.

W. B. FINNIGAN,

Registrar.

Hong Kong, 31st August, 1927.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor.

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SERVANT PROBLEM.

ELECTRICITY IN THE KITCHEN.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

"The Fall of the House of Hylam" is the sensational title of an editorial in a Singapore contemporary, the argument of which is that labour-saving devices will gradually supersede the Asiatic house-servant. "To be without servants," says the writer, "for the performance of necessary duties of daily life was to cease to exist. We could not conceive life without them being enduring, much less joyful, and so we built up the tyranny of the 'Servant Question.' But the days of that tyranny, if not overpast, are rapidly disappearing." The establishment of a sewerage system, the use of electric fans and gas-cookers are, it is thought, to be the means of this victory because European housewives will be able to go into their kitchens without being overcome by heat and wood smoke.

A Vast Difference.

Although it is most unlikely that Europeans will want to do their own housework even with the aid of manifold labour-saving devices in a climate like that of Malaya, there can be no doubt that the introduction of gas or electric cookers will make a vast difference to our kitchens. At present the kitchen is a disgrace to the average house, hot, dark and dirty, and it is difficult to see how such conditions can be altered while the only means of cooking is the open wood stove without a chimney which causes the walls and rafters to be constantly black with soot. In future there is no reason why the kitchen should not be as clean and airy as the rest of the house if the householders will make up their minds to take the plunge and install electric stoves and hot water heaters.

The Ideal Kitchen.

The ideal kitchen for Malaya should be large with plenty of windows, have white tiled walls and a tiled sink fitted with a tap for washing-up. It should be built of cement blocks instead of planks and have a ceiling instead of the present dirty arrangement of uncovered tiles in the chinks of which cluster insects and bats. There should be plenty of shelves and a good kitchen table, for when we grumble at the indifferent productions of our cooks we are apt to forget the primitive conditions in which they have to work. Most Chinese cooks never start cooking until they have the kitchen tidy and though it usually has plenty of dirty corners, that is not so much the fault of the cook as the fault of the kitchen.

Singapore Experience.

It may be argued that the Chinese are conservative and will refuse to learn to cook with gas or electricity and that if they do make an effort it will merely result in perpetual burnouts and waste of current. This may be the case at first, perhaps, but the Singapore figures with regard to gas cooking are encouraging. The total number of cookers on hire at December 31, 1926, was 720 against 328 at the end of 1925, more than double the number, while the demand came from all sections of the community instead of from Europeans only. The number of hot-water heaters and geysers on hire was nearly doubled. These figures seem to show that Asiatic cooks are not so conservative, that they will not learn the use of gas and surely, though Kuala Lumpur has no gas, the use of the electric cooker will be welcomed by most housewives, since it is even more satisfactory than gas, particularly for doing one's own cooking. It has been successfully adopted in Penang where 100 more were used in 1926 than in 1925, and there is no reason why it should be a failure there: if the Government will charge a really low rate per unit for electric current for cooking purposes. The rate at present suggested is 5 cents. This sounds low but it is rather over 1 1/4d. and in England anything over 1d. per unit is reckoned uneconomic compared with gas or coal. How the price compares with wood remains to be seen. Much depends on the cook. If the householder has a wood cupboard and gives out the wood as required, one load will last for a

family of two, for a month. If the cook is allowed the uncontrolled use of it, two or even three loads a month are required. On contract, \$10 or \$12 a month generally satisfies the cook if no more than four hot baths a day are required. The price of wood consumed, then varies between \$8 and \$24.

Facts and Figures.

The terms on which electric stoves and apparatus will be available for hire are not yet settled by the Electrical Board so that an exact comparison of costs is not possible. The following figures supplied by the General Electric Company may, however, be useful. For a bachelor or married couple without children a separate hot-water-heater is not necessary. A stove fitted with a hot plate will boil a gallon of water in 15 minutes at a cost of 1 1/4 cents. For a family where there are children and much hot water is required a calorifier will probably be found satisfactory. As hot water is drawn from this it refills automatically and a constant supply of low-powered current reheats the water. It is possible that the Government will be able to supply this with current at round about \$5 per month, but the matter is still under discussion.

It is calculated that current for cooking purposes would cost between \$15 and \$20 a month. This allows for early tea, two-course breakfast, four-course luncheon, tea, and four-course dinner at night, when the stove is supposed to be used for two hours at full blast. It is thought that, roughly speaking, 50 cents a day should cover the cost of cooking, without bath water, and this would be reduced where the housewife did much of her own cooking or such extensive meals as those calculated on were not required. Of course, much depends on the good will and skill of the cook. The modern electric stove has, so to speak, a three-speed gear. The lowest heat needs scarcely any current and is admirable for keeping food hot until it is required, and the cook would have to learn not to waste high-powered current unnecessarily. The advantages of this easy heat regulation where roasting is concerned are obvious. With the present wood oven, it is very difficult to strike the happy medium between cooking a joint to rags or bringing it to table under-cooked; the electric oven is, on the other hand, ideal for roasting.

Another advantage of the modern electric cooker is that if one coil should fuse, the whole stove is not thereby rendered useless, but only the switch concerned.

It has been objected against cooking by electricity in this country that the current would be used recklessly for the servants' meals and for those of their friends. The remedy against this seems to be to watch carefully the cost per day of current for a month, and then to give the cook a fair contract for his cooking expenses and only to allow him to exceed it if you have exercised an unwonted amount of hospitality. It will then be to the cook's interest as well as the householder's to keep expenses down and learn to use current economically.

In this connection it may be noted that in Penang special lectures and demonstrations were organised by the Electrical Department illustrative of the proper use of cookers and it would be useful to mistress and cooks alike in Kuala Lumpur if the same could be done there.

All this will mean a little care and trouble, but it will be well worth it for the result of food better cooked in cleaner surroundings.

STOP INDIGESTION WHERE IT BEGINS.

Far better than relieving indigestion troubles as they come along is to remove their cause and keep free from this harrowing complaint altogether. Even the worst sufferers can avoid indigestion by taking a little "Blaustrated" Magnesia in water after meals, because this neutralises excess acidity, prevents fermentation, and makes indigestion impossible. But "Blaustrated" Magnesia does more than this: it soothes, heals and protects the inflamed stomach lining, and that is why it is recommended by doctors and used in hospitals. "Blaustrated" Magnesia is sold by all chemists in both powder and tablet forms. If you suffer with indigestion, get a package and take a little after meals. Like thousands of other one-time sufferers, you will find that relief is immediate, no matter how severe the attack may be, or whether the trouble is one of long standing.



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* SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th September.
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LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 10th September.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 24th September.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 8th October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st September.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th October.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 10th September.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th September.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Tuesday, 6th September.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Sunday, 11th September.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st October.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 12th September.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th September.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

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KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 5th September.

OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 11th September.

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S.S. "CAPT. FAURE" ... due to arrive from DUNKIRK.
LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th September.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
ATHOS II ... A	19th August	13th Sept.	27th Sept.
ANGERS ... B	23rd August	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	27th August	11th Oct.	25th Oct.
GAL METZINGER ... A	31st August	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
SPHINX ... A	4th September	19th Oct.	2nd Nov.
PORTHOS ... A	8th September	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.

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DOLLAR LINE'S ATTRACTIVE PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet issued by the American Mail Line at Seattle and prepared for distribution to the 10,000 delegates in attendance at the annual convention of the National Educational Association held at Seattle in June says that no one knows better than the members of the National Educational Association that the evils of this world rise, like miasmal vapours, from the twin swamps of Ignorance and Folly. No one appreciates more than the teachers of America that all the future good which will come to the world's next few generations will be brought to full fruition by the children who are even now developing into maturity.

An opportunity lies, now, to the hand of every Member of the N. E. A. to ensure peace, happiness and prosperity for the many countries that rim the Pacific Ocean—to enable those countries to avoid the pitfalls into which all Europe has plunged within the last dozen years.

Teach the Children of America, today, that China is not a country of four hundred million bandits but a land which, given a helping hand, will surmount the barriers confronting it. Teach the children that the Chinese are a people of real flesh and blood, that they have emotions and longings and aspirations identical with our own; that America's strong, patient kindness will help to fulfil them; that Chinese art and culture and scientific knowledge have been, are, and doubtless ever will be, marvelous sources of world inspiration.

About Japan.

Instill into the minds of the Children of America that there is no other country in all the world in which the national love of art prevails to the same extent as in Japan—that scores of thousands of Japanese people, men, women and children, fare forth every springtime into the wide countryside to revel in the beauty of flowers—that every window in a Japanese house is so designed that it may look out upon some pretty picture of Nature's loveliness—that the songs of the frogs in the marshes and of the singing insects in the trees make music which the Japanese infinitely prefer, for instance, to the jazz which had its first inception in the tom-tom drums of the African jungle.

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Such things, and a thousand more like them, teach the Children of America during the next ten years. The children of to-day will be the men and women of tomorrow. The seeds of sympathy, of kindly understanding, planted today, will grow to be the inspirations of to-morrow. Plant these seeds in the minds and more particularly in the hearts of the Children of America to-day and not only will the guns of battle never roar in wrath and hatred over the blue waters of the Pacific but the many countries whose shores are washed by its tides will be set, fully and fairly, in the sunshine of contentment and well-being.

True Understanding.
Because this suggestion comes from a steamship company operating between this country and the Orient it does not mean that the objective has to do with transportation alone. The Northwest States of America lie the closest to Asia. Our railway men, our bankers and financiers, our chambers of commerce, our manufacturers, our farmers and our growers of fruits, our lumbermen, our fishermen, our China Club, our Japan Society, and all our people are in closer touch with the problems of the Pacific, the future centre of world affairs, than any other dwellers upon the North American continent. We know that the future happiness of half the world's population can be well advanced through the careful cultivation of true understanding and honest sympathy in the hearts of the American children of to-day.

If the present Convention of the National Educational Association were to do nothing else than to give the necessary impetus that would set in immediate motion the teaching of such principles throughout all the classrooms of America, a great and worthy thing would have been accomplished.

DOLLAR MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Pres. Lincoln" of the Dollar Steamship Line will arrive from Seattle and Victoria via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 4. She will sail for Manila on Monday, September 5, at 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Pres. Jefferson" of the American Mail Line will arrive from Manila on Monday, September 5, at daylight. She will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama on Wednesday morning, September 7, at 4.30 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. s.s. "Tilawa" left Singapore for this port on August 30 at p.m., and is due here tomorrow morning.

The M.V. "Esquilino" (D. & Co.) from Brindisi, is expected in Hong Kong on September 15.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on July 19, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on September 24.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected to arrive in Hong Kong:—

S.S. "Angers" September 13.

S.S. "D'Aragnan" September 27.

S.S. "Capitaine Faure" September 20.

S.S. "General Metzinger" October 11.

S.S. "Sphinx" October 25.

S.S. "Si-Kiang" October 21.

S.S. "Porthos" November 9.

WHERE IS BRISTOL CHANNEL?

CURIOUS POINT IN COLLISION APPEAL.

An interesting case relating to the limits of the jurisdiction of the British Courts over the British Channel was heard in the Court of Appeal. The question arose out of a collision between the Cornish Coast, of Liverpool, and the "Fagerness," of Genoa, which resulted in a considerable loss of life, and in the sinking of the "Fagerness." The collision occurred more than 20 miles east of Lundy Island.

The Coast Lines, Ltd., of Liverpool, owners of the Cornish Coast, issued a writ against the Societa Navigadione, of Genoa, the owners of the "Fagerness," for the damage done to the Cornish Coast in the collision. Leave was given to them to serve the writ out of jurisdiction on the ground that the collision occurred within the realm.

The Italian Company entered an appearance under protest and moved to set aside the writ on the ground that the collision occurred outside the jurisdiction. This motion having been dismissed, they now appealed.

Territorial Areas.
On behalf of the Crown, the Attorney-General was asked to state the views of the executive for the assistance of the court. He asked the court not to lay down any principle which would hamper the Government in future discussions which might arise in respect of the Norwegian fjords and the mouth of the River Plate. He submitted that whatever the test the place of collision in this case was outside the territorial area.

Mr. R. H. Bulloch, for the Coast Lines, Ltd., submitted that on principles already decided by the courts the place of collision was within the jurisdiction.

Lord Justice Atkin—it does surprise me to be told that the Bristol Channel, which, to some extent, may be called landlocked, and has been sailed by British ships for generations, is not part of the realm.

Mr. Bulloch—it rather surprised me that the Admiralty wanted to limit the jurisdiction. The Bristol Channel would be a very convenient place for merchant ships to shelter in a war between foreign powers, but, if the Attorney-General is right, you might have a capture there and foreign ships committing acts of hostility. It might even be used as a foreign submarine base.

Judgment was reserved.—

"Liverpool Post."

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Docteur Benoit" are asked to send in all claims to the Agent before Monday.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Athos II" are reminded to send in their claims to the Agent before Tuesday.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Bengloe" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after September 9.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC. TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	H'Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	V'v'v
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Saturday, 10th September.
AMAZON MARU	Wednesday, 6th October.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	Thursday, 29th September
HAWAII MARU	Monday, 5th September.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.	Monday, 19th September.
BORNEO MARU	Monday, 19th September.
INDUS MARU	Monday, 19th September.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE—Via Singapore and Colombo.	Wednesday, 28th September.
CHICAGO MARU	Wednesday, 28th September.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.	Sunday, 25th September.
SINGAPORE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.	Monday, 12th September.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.	Monday, 12th September.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.	Tuesday, 13th Sept., 10 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU	Tuesday, 27th September, Noon.
MENADO MARU	Tuesday, 27th September, Noon.
JAPAN PORTS	Thursday, 15th September.
SUMATRA MARU	Saturday, 24th September.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.	Sunday, 4th September, 2 p.m.
KAIJO MARU	Sunday, 11th September, 2 p.m.
HOZAN MARU	Thursday, 8th September, 2 p.m.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.	Thursday, 8th September, 2 p.m.
DELI MARU	Tuesday, 27th September.
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	Tuesday, 27th September.
DAIREN & TAKAO.	Beginning of September.
KOHOKU MARU	Beginning of September.
KISHU MARU	Beginning of September.

For further particulars please apply to—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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The M.S. "ASIA" will be loading for Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports on or about 10th October.

Further sailings:—	Expected on or about:—	Will leave homeward-bound on or about:—
M.S. "ASIA"	6th September	10th October, 1927.
M.S. "AFRIKA"	20th October	
M.S. "MALAYA"	5th November	
M.S. "DANMARK"	1st December	

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REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L.	W.L.
West River at Shihshing	+41'0"	0	+19'8"	rising
North River at Taiyung	+23'7"	0	+8'9"	rising
North River at Samshui	+27'8"	0	+13'0"	stationary
East River at Shihshing	+15'3"	0	+5'4"	rising

* For the 27th. † For the 28th.

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S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... London, Havre & Glasgow ... 4th November

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S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th September

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th October

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November

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BOSTON & NEW YORK ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th September

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th October

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
MOREA	10,053	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
+ NOVARA	9,985	10th Sept.	Marseilles & London
KIDDERPORE	8,334	15th Sept.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
* DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,386	25th Oct.	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	10,524	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
BLANTIA	10,940	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,053	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Medival Mail Steamship Co.

* Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

+ Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

* TALAMBA	8,018	7th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	12th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	5th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

* Calls at Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

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The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TALAWA	10,000	6th Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TAKLIWA	7,936	15th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHMIR	8,386	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	10,524	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,986	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MANFUA	10,046	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,053	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY-FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries. Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG, Agents.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELBERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	8th Sept.
S.S. "CLAUSUS"	Via Suez Canal	24th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	Via Suez Canal	9th Oct.
S.S. "THESEUS"	Via Suez Canal	23rd Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	6th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

STORMY PASSAGE.

TALES OF HARDSHIP ON
U.S. SHIP.

Sydney, Aug. 2.

Many strange and disturbing tales are related of the American ship "Chillicothe," which rolled into Sydney Harbour behind the tug "Champion" to-day, 114 days out of Astoria (Oregon) with a cargo of lumber. Decidedly there are two sides to these stories, which are in most cases embittered, and all full of passionate blame for the authorities who allowed the ship to face the long journey with a stock of provisions that ran short after about 70 or 80 days' sailing. The captain remarked, after considerable prompting, that had the journey lasted 70 or 80 days (as he had expected), everything would have been well. The crew say that the provisions were not enough, and that much of them, principally the fish, was so bad that even when they were starving they could not eat it.

Gale and High Seas.

The passage started well. Good winds, good food, the captain's pretty young wife (Mrs. P. Borgman), and her baby three weeks old, made the decks in the perfect weather a delightful place. In 72 days—but they are rather vague about time on this ship—the "Chillicothe" came up with Norfolk Island. That was approximately six weeks ago. All her miseries have flooded upon her since then. The head winds came down in a colossal invincible gale from the west. The seas came over in great drenching green arches which burst down into the galley into the forecabin, into the cabins almost. Men lived in wet clothes, too tired from sleeplessness to care very much.

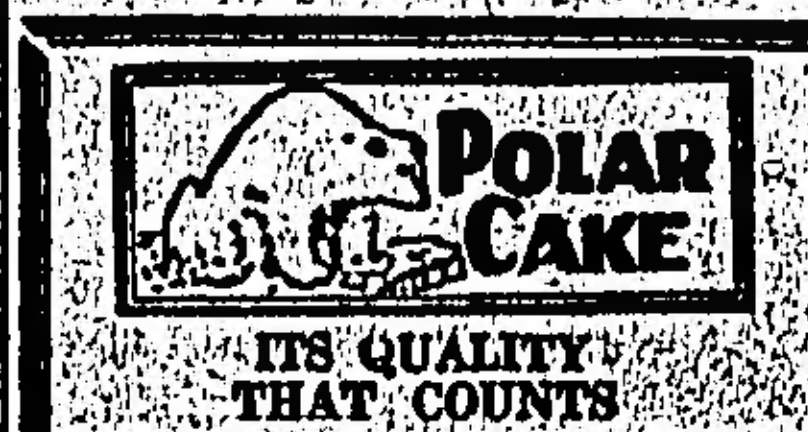
They had little remedy against the sea, which battered them back 60 miles where they had gained 30, tossed them in a few hours over water they had conquered in many days. Worst of all there was not a plug of tobacco on board. The cook—a man named Ayer—was to be their saviour before many days were out. He does not smoke himself, but he sympathised and dried tea leaves in his oven.

They grumbled and promised themselves that nothing worse could happen now, since they were so close to land. They were disillusioned that very night. The captain, awakening, investigated a strange list, and discovered 15 inches of water. That was about three weeks ago. They have been at the pumps since, working at that unimaginably exhausting task of fighting back the sea which was coming in treacherously from some undecipherable weakness. They have been working themselves asleep and working themselves awake again. They have never let the pump rest for five minutes in 24 hours.

Biscuit Ration.

On July 1 the cook scraped up the last of his butter. On July 5 he brewed the last grains of coffee. On the same morning he saw the last of his oatmeal. He kept them on short but not inconvenient rations until July 12, when he cooked the last of his rice. Then he made a sweeping reduction and cut down their allowance of bread by substituting biscuits. On July 27 he attacked even that bill of fare, and kept them alive with three biscuits per day for each man. Then, when the situation was most terrifying, four steamers in succession passed them by heedless of their frantic appeals for assistance.

About two weeks ago the "Chillicothe" stood only 110 miles out of Sydney, but the winds caught her again and circled her far out. One vessel passed the "Chillicothe" in broad daylight, but did not answer her signals, and when the "Harpalyce" came about on July 30, everyone was desperate except the baby, unperturbed by the fears and the pain of the 19 people about him. The "Chillicothe" was 310 miles from Sydney when the tug set out, but she moved 50 miles down the coast and the tug missed her. After a few hours' search, however, it arrived, with fresh muton, chops and potatoes. The crew asserts that the captain did not want to take the tug, but did so when he sensed their determination to have no more aimless buffeting by and down the coast. Captain Borgman refused to make any comment.



CAPT. I. RODGER.

DEATH ANNOUNCED FROM
FREMANTLE.

General regret was expressed at Fremantle on the announcement of the death of Captain James Rodger, who for many years was a familiar figure in Western Australian shipping circles, particularly on the coastal and Singapore trade as chief officer and master of a number of the old traders.

Born in Scotland, Captain Rodger spent his youth and early manhood in sailing the seven seas in wind jammers. He first became known to travellers on the north-west coast of Western Australia as chief officer of the Western Australian Steam Navigation Company's vessel Australind. In that steamer he served under Captain A. Mills, who is now in command of the Minderero, and Captain E. Richardson, who recently retired from the sea and is living at Cottesloe Beach. He also served as chief officer in the Paroo and for a short period was in command of the Australind.

When the State Shipping Service was inaugurated Captain Rodger was appointed master of the Kwinana and subsequently to the command of the Bamba. He was master of the Bamba when he retired some five years ago with the intention of spending the rest of his life in Scotland.

Neither of Captain Rodger's commands in the State Shipping Service are now in commission. The Kwinana is a wreck on the beach to the south of Robb's Jetty, Fremantle, and the Bamba was recently sent abroad and sold to ship-breakers.

IN A GALE.

"ORMONDE" BUFFETED BY
TREMENDOUS SEAS.

Early on July 31 the mail boat "Ormonde," which arrived at Fremantle from the Eastern States, ran into heavy weather in the Australian Right, and a succession of tremendous seas wrought much havoc to fittings on the well deck and fo'c'sle head.

Evidence that the seas mounted right over the vessel was the snapping at its base of the small flagstaff at the bow. An iron companion way was smashed to pieces, two ventilators had the tops sliced off, two port holes on the port side were broken, and lengths of steel casing protecting steam pipes connected with the fo'c'sle galley and forward winches were torn from their fastenings. A bag of onions disappeared in the swirling waters which raced along the deck, and haws of sand, weighing between two and three hundredweight, were picked up and strewn in many directions. One of the haws was found to have been carried up to the next deck. In the galley, the invading water reached a height of 4ft., and the galley hands clambered on to a table, where they hung on to anything solid to prevent them being thrown on to the stove. Down below water, poured through a smashed port into the stewards' quarters. With terrific force the seas even moved from position a 6-ton spare anchor, secured with huge bolts to the fo'c'sle head. In the main portions of the vessel, the effect of the seas was not so noticeable, and the passengers said that the trip had not been very unpleasant.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

That's one great thing about Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; every user is a friend, and is glad to tell his neighbour about it. It is certainly great for coughs and colds, for croup and any kind of cough that hits either the young or the elderly people. Sold and recommended everywhere.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "OLIVEBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th September, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 16th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 9th September, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 3rd September, 1927.

CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship "ATHOS II" BRINGING CARGO from Marseilles, &c., also Cargo from Cognac, Bordeaux ex s.s. "Tetuan."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 28th August, 1927.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON STRAITS &
PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1774
Mountain Lodge	1774
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (afterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971



Gay Music Always

For tiffin, tea, dinner and dancing—to make your voyage even more pleasant than you had hoped, that's why all President Liners of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have such excellent orchestras.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—no berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances—everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travellers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays	The Short, Straight Route to America Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays
Pres. Grant Sept. 13th.	Pres. Jefferson Sept. 7th 4.30 a.m.
Pres. Cleveland Sept. 27th.	Pres. Lincoln Sept. 21st.
Pres. Pierce Oct. 11th.	Pres. Madison Oct. 5th.
Pres. Taft Oct. 25th.	Pres. Jackson Oct. 19th.

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.	
Pres. Harrison, Sept. 13th 6 a.m.	Pres. W. Buron, Oct. 25th 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe, Sept. 27th 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes, Nov. 8th 6 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Oct. 11th 6 a.m.	Pres. Folk, Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.

To MANILA	
Pres. Grant Sept. 5th 6 p.m.	Pres. Cleveland, Sept. 19th 6 p.m.
Pres. Harrison, Sept. 13th 6 a.m.	Pres. Monroe, Sept. 27th 6 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Sept. 13th 6 p.m.	Pres. Madison, Sept. 27th 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795
Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line and American Mail Line

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. Central No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong.

Estimates furnished on application.

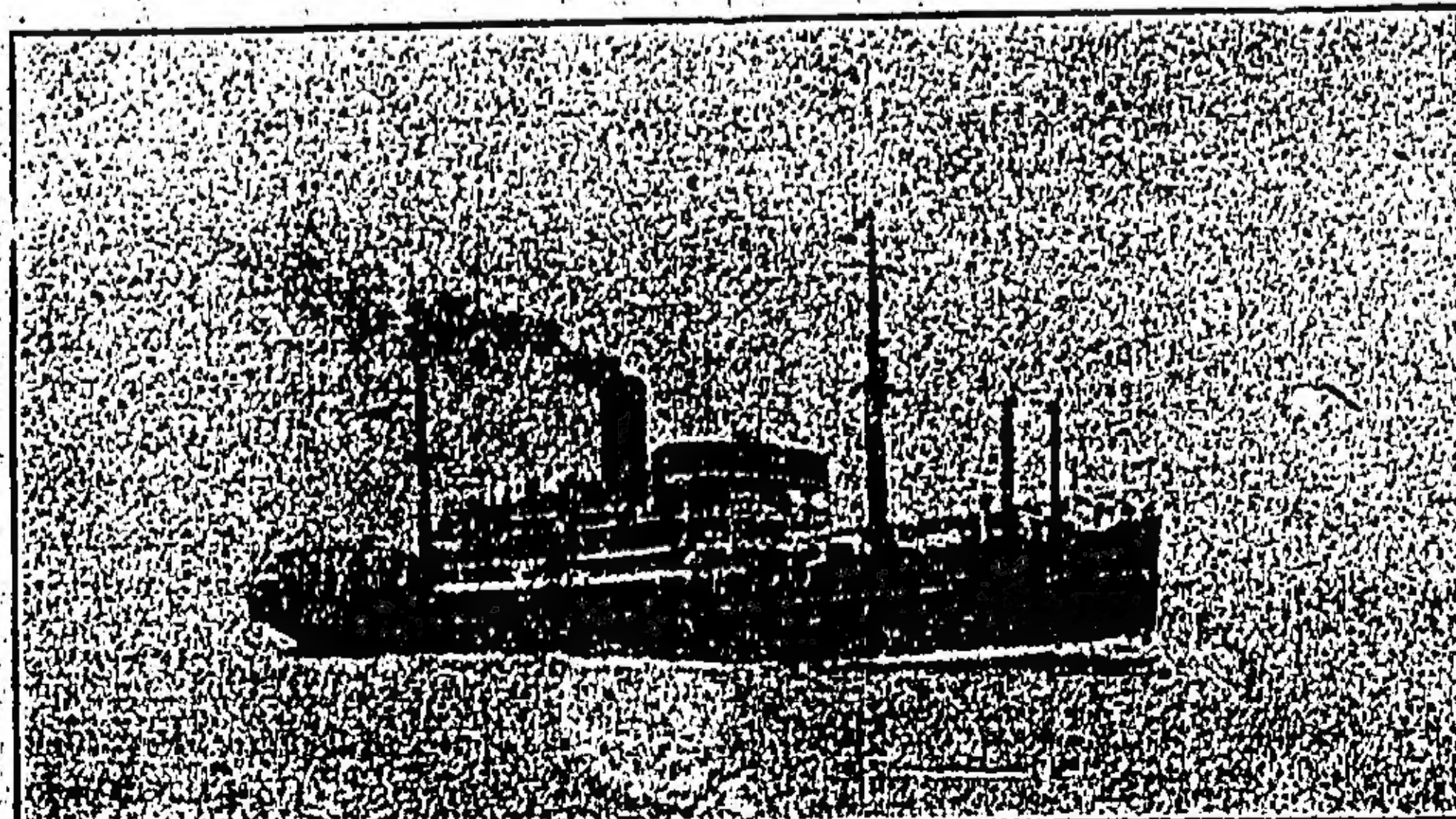
Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE and LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, ELECTRICIANS.



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Speed 14.77 I.H.P. 4090 D.W. 4215 tons.

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



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FAMOUS

LONDON
DRY GINGives that Distinctive
Excellence to a
Cocktail.

Makes a perfect Gin Sling

Sole Agents:

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& Co., Ltd.WINE AND SPIRIT
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GENTS' FELT HATS

THE
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SOFT FELT HATTHE
TUDOR
FELT HATAs now worn. Snap Edge
Brim. Fairly wide with cut
edge. Can be supplied in all
sizes in Greys, Fawns and
Brown.STANDARD
VALUE
PRICE
\$5.00 each.

ONE OF WHITEAWAYS' STANDARD VALUES

TRESS FELT HATS

All Sizes, Style and Popular Shades.

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GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE STORE FOR VALUE.

HONG KONG.

some consideration in this regard. Another scheme in respect of which the Government is shortly to issue a statement is that of the provision of a vehicular ferry. At one time it was understood that this was to be a Government concern, something in the nature of compensation for there being no cross-harbour bridge. But, from latest indications, the intention is to leave it to private enterprise. Another statement is to be made shortly, the Colonial Secretary intimated, regarding the Government Civil Hospital. Considerable criticism, it will be remembered, attended the first disclosure that the Government intended rebuilding the Hospital on its present site. It was contended by correspondents in the local Press that the present site is unsuitable in that it is in the heart of China town and that patients are subjected to noises attendant on such a neighbourhood. The Government's intentions in regard to the Hospital will be awaited with considerable interest. No mention was made to the rebuilding of Queen's College the new site for which it was one time considered would be that portion of Morrison Hill which is to be left undismantled and it is to be presumed that this scheme has also been temporarily abandoned.

With the Government decision to bring school fees to a more economic level there will be general satisfaction. It is the Government's duty to provide education for the children of those residing in the Colony and it must be said that no expense has been spared in this matter. Such schemes as the building of King's College, Bonham Road, have entailed considerable outlay and as fees have in the past been extremely small in comparison with the excellence of the tuition given, it is only fair to those who, directly or indirectly, contribute to the Colony's treasury to bring them to a more economic level. Regarding the future of the Colony in the matter of finances and development generally, there are the best possible reasons for optimism. The figures quoted by His Excellency show that the Colony has emerged from various disturbances even stronger than when the cataclysm began. With His Excellency we agree that the Colony is a marvellous exemplification of the results which can be achieved when Britons and Chinese collaborate in the development of a country. Such collaboration has done wonders for the Far East in years gone by and the indications are that the future holds even better things in store.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THAT SNAKE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]
Sir,—With reference to the snake killed at Repulse Bay by Messrs. Pilgrim and Andrews, it would be interesting to know if this snake was wearing a straw hat. If so, it would probably be the same one which a friend of the writer saw in Pedder Street last Saturday night.

Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED INQUIRER.
Hong Kong, Sept. 2.

EXPLOSION KILLS 11.

Buenos Aires, Yesterday.
At least 11 people were killed in an explosion at a fireworks factory which was completely destroyed.—Reuters' American Service.

A Home paper states that M.P.'s who are interested in economy estimate that the Chancellor's promised savings on current expenditure must amount to about £4,500,000, if they are to pay the costs of the Shanghai Defence in 1927-28.

Notice is given that, owing to Chinese naval and military operations, such lights as the Wooning Light, Whangpoo, Entrapace, Leading Light, Lismore, Buoy, Wooning Spit Buoy, and Quarantine Buoy are liable to be extinguished without notice. Mariners are warned accordingly.

MACHINERY.

JAPAN AS A LIKELY MARKET.

Japan's electrical industry has made remarkable progress in recent years, due to the development of her water-power resources. This has led to a great increase in the demand for electrical machinery of all kinds, especially for dynamos and electric motors. A large variety of electrical machinery is made locally, but the quality does not equal that of imported goods, which are often also lower in price. The rapid development of Japan's shipbuilding industry has also created a large demand for machinery for ships, and although that industry is not very prosperous in Japan just now, shipping companies are planning the construction of better, larger, and faster vessels to meet foreign competition, particularly on the Pacific.

Railways in Japan are run by the Government, which buys the required materials from approved makers. There are also a number of private railways (about 160, with an open mileage of 2,400,000), which also provide a market for construction materials, especially rails. It is not likely that the Government will build new lines in the near future, as there are sufficient to meet present needs. The passenger service is most efficient, but the freight service is expensive and not so satisfactory. This has resulted in the motor-car rapidly becoming popular, and manufacturers of automobiles, lorries, and accessories will find in Japan an excellent market for their products.

Japan's paper-making industry is well organised, and all kinds of paper are manufactured. Foreign machinery is used in most of the paper and pulp mills, and while such machinery is also made locally, it does not compare with foreign. Japan ships considerable quantities of paper to China, and is increasing her exports in other Far-Eastern markets; considerable expansion may be thus expected in her requirements for paper-making machinery.

The flour mills in the country are equipped with the most modern machinery, mostly foreign; but the oil-milling industry is not so completely modernised. There are about forty oil mills with modern machinery, but there are hundreds using hand-power mills and generally operating in a primitive way. There is scope for high-grade hydraulic presses for such purposes as crushing soya beans, peanuts, cotton and other oil seeds, of which Japan imports practically all her requirements from Manchuria and Shantung.

Japan's population is steadily increasing, and this, combined with the limited area available for cultivation, constitutes a difficult problem for the Government to solve. The authorities recognise the importance of modern methods in agriculture being adopted by the farming class, who still use, for the most part, extremely primitive implements for farming, and are doing their utmost to educate the farmers in the use of agricultural machinery by distributing literature on the subject, and by importing machinery for experimental and demonstration purposes; financial assistance is even granted to enable farmers to buy modern agricultural machinery. As the food and population problem is bound ultimately to overcome the conservatism of the Japanese farmer and compel him to use mechanical equipment, the demand for modern agricultural machinery is most likely to increase. A few notes of what is suitable for Japan's requirements may be of service to exporters here. Tractors should be adapted to soft land and steep slopes; they must be able to turn in a very small space, and be suitable for paraffin. If desired, Subsoilers, disc harrows, ploughs (2 to 6 furrows), stump pullers, and small internal-combustion engines of 1½ to 6 h.p. are in demand. The latter should preferably have a wide horse-power range, so that engines can be used for a variety of purposes, such as operating centrifugal pumps for irrigating rice fields, for grinding, dairy work, hauling, threshing, rice, tea manufacture, lumbering, flour milling, etc. It is advisable that spare parts should be sold together with every machine of any size, and operation should be on the simplest principles, as the Japanese have no great aptitude for managing machinery. — "Engineering."

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable to be troubled with pain in the stomach, and there is no need of it for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Sold everywhere.

P'RAPS—P'RAPS NOT!

Some folk are trying to make capital out of the Budget.

"I can't imagine why Smith should be so angry with his son. The boy acted on instructions."

"In what way?"
"His father advised him to go out and find an opening, and the next thing the youngster did was to write and tell his father he was in a hole."

"Why do you wear rubber gloves when cutting hair?" asked the customer.

"For the purpose," replied the barber, "of keeping our celebrated hair restorer from causing hair to grow on my hands."

He sold a bottle.

She—I can only be a—

He—Don't say it! It won't do. I have five sisters already, and, to tell the truth, they are not favourably disposed towards you. They think a match with you would be the mistake of my life.

"Oh, indeed! I'll show the cats! We'll be married just as soon as I can get ready."

"All men," said the lady who kept a boarding-house—"all men, dearie, is brutes."

Her friend nodded her grey head wisely. She had been married twice.

"Yes," she agreed. "No one knows that better than me, and though me second ain't no saint, I'll say this for 'im—he's better'n me first. He's in jail so much that I've practically all I earn for me own use!"

A prominent official of the telephone company was rudely aroused from his slumbers by the ringing of the telephone. After brushing his knees on a chair he reached the phone.

"Hello!" he growled.

"Are you an official of the telephone company?" asked the voice.

"Yes. What can I do for you?"

"Tell me," said the voice, "how it feels to get out of bed at two o'clock to answer a wrong number."

Two Frenchmen had a serious quarrel, and after pouring abuse on each other, decided that the only way out was to fight a duel.

But after thinking things over one of them objected. He protested that they might both be killed.

Finally they agreed to toss for it, the loser to go behind a tree and shoot himself. So they tossed a coin in the air, and the loser departed, pistol in hand.

There was a loud report, and the winner of the toss rushed to the tree.

"Great Christopher!" gasped his erstwhile enemy. "I've missed myself."

A tourist from America doing Ireland was admiring a flock of geese tended by a villager.

He inquired the price they would fetch in the market, and on being told remarked that it was far too low.

"If I had those birds in America," he sneered, "I could easily get three times that amount for them."

The Irishman was both scornful and annoyed. "Bejabbers," he snorted indignantly, "if I had the lakes of Killarney in the right place I could get a sovereign a drop for them."

In a London fog the safety-first motorist felt that the only certain method of keeping on the right road was to follow the tram track.

He did so successfully for a long time, but suddenly found himself in the middle of a traffic block of bewildering complexity. There were stationary trams all round him.

At last, after a long wait, he jumped out of his car to investigate. He was in the tram depot!

Miss Sharp: "Perhaps you won't believe it, but a strange man tried to kiss me once."

Miss Snap: Really. Well, he'd have been a strange man if he tried to kiss you twice."

Terence had been married a week, and had been working in his garden, when his wife came out and said: "Terence, my boy, come in to tea; toast and five eggs."

Terence dropped his spade in astonishment and ran into the kitchen.

"Sure, Bridget, you're only kidding me!" he said.

"It's not you, it's the neighbours. I'm kidding," replied Bridget.

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DEATH.

MACASKILL.—At the French
Hospital on the 2nd instant, at
1 p.m. Christina Spence, the
dearly beloved wife of K. R.
Macaskill, Hong Kong &
Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Funeral will pass the Monu-
ment at 5 p.m. to-day.

Hong Kong Saturday, Sept. 2, 1927.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

Recent piracies and the action of H.M. Navy in destroying fifty pirates' houses in the region of Bias Bay has rather overshadowed the introduction into the Legislative Council of the Budget for the coming year and the review by H.E. the Governor of the financial conditions obtaining in the Colony during the last thirty years. One of the contributory factors in this is doubtless the lack of anything approaching sensational in the Government proposals and the mass of seemingly small details which it is necessary to introduce in dealing with so many departments. The fact that the Colony is in a sound financial position has, however, been noted with general satisfaction and there can be no grounds for criticism as to the holding up of various schemes having regard to the fact that, owing to the prolonged condition of disturbance in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, revenue has fallen off and, whatever the conditions in the coming year, is bound to have its reflection in next year's finances.

In order to safeguard the Colony's reserves from further depletion, a loan is to be raised locally for the most essential of

the schemes which the Government has in hand. These include the Shing Mun scheme which will provide Kowloon with enough water in the driest of seasons, no matter how greatly the peninsula may develop in the coming years. It may be remembered in this connection that H.E. the Governor, in referring to the Government's decision to abandon—for the present, at any rate—the scheme to bring a pipe line across the harbour and construct a reservoir in the neighbourhood of the Botanical Gardens, referred to Kowloon as the future centre of the greatest development. Another scheme which is to benefit by the loan is that for completing the Kai Tack reclamation and constructing thereon a civil and military aerodrome to link up with the proposed British aerial service to Australia and the Far East. Work on the dredging of shoals in the harbour and using the silt to complete the reclamation has already been commenced.

As to other schemes which the Colonial Secretary indicated would have to be held in abeyance, the development of the Colony's bathing beaches perhaps more nearly than any other affects the Colony's immediate interests. It seems a pity that the hopes of so many to whom bathing is the only means of recreation in the summer should have been raised only to be dashed to the ground. It is obvious from the figures given that economy is essential, but there has been no great change in the Colony's finances since the appointment of a Bathing Beaches Committee and their recommendations as to the development of various beaches. If conditions did not permit of the expenditure of the amount it was known would be required, it was rather tantalising to raise hopes which cannot be fulfilled. The improvement of the waterfront at Kowloon to be more in keeping with the important part played by the peninsula in the Colony's affairs is a scheme which can well be held in abeyance although it is one which justifies immediate attention when the financial condition of the Colony permits the expenditure. There is no reason, however, why the scheme for improving the traffic system at the Kowloon end of the ferry should not be proceeded with. It has hitherto been held by the Government to be bound up with the question of the improvements to Kowloon Point, but now that this scheme is postponed, Kowloon residents are surely entitled to

WHITE AUSTRALIA

MR. BRUCE'S WARNING TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

Speaking at a civic reception at Rockhampton on July 31 the Prime Minister (Mr. S. M. Bruce) issued a warning that the White Australia policy met with no sympathy except in Australia. He said even the Labour Party in Great Britain had declared it was a selfish policy and that in maintaining that policy Australia had flung out a challenge to the world.

Mr. Bruce declared that but for the fact that Australia was known as part of the British Empire that challenge would have been taken up. The protection of the British Navy was therefore vital to the Commonwealth, and every Australian should watch with keen interest the proceedings at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. The whole future of Australia lay inside the British Empire, and her people ought to do something to repay all that had been done for her by the Motherland. In the hundred years of her infancy the fostering care of the Motherland and the protection of the British Navy had made Australia what it was to-day. The position was that they had to-day a population of only six millions, and by refusing to admit coloured peoples they had flung out a challenge to the world. That was not a policy that met with great sympathy anywhere except in Australia. It was not understood that it was not an insult to any other nation, but that it was based on a certain desire.

This desire, continued Mr. Bruce, was to build up for their people a high standard of living, and it would not do to have that undermined by allowing the introduction of coloured races accustomed to a lower standard. They would imagine that their fellow members of the British Empire would understand their aims in that direction, yet they found that the Labour Party of Great Britain was totally opposed to the White Australia policy. Australia had pointed out that the policy was designed to benefit the labour classes, yet the British Labour Party declared she was pursuing a selfish policy. The maintenance of that policy depended on Australia being able to defend herself against anyone who took up the challenge that she had flung out to the world. He could assure them that such a challenge would have been taken up before this had it not been that the challenging nation knew it would have to meet the whole might of the British Empire, and above all the might of the British Navy. It was therefore most important to Australia that the British Empire should not agree to any plan of disarmament which would imperil the supremacy of the British Navy on the seven seas. America had no such problem as ours. The chief effort of the British statesman at Geneva was directed towards the effective guarding of the Empire's trade routes. That was most important to Australia. If that were not assured Australia would be in a most desperate situation.

"After 20 years in the East, and about three years in Australia and New Zealand I have been driven to the conclusion that the future happiness and prosperity of Australia depend upon a peaceful solution of the Pacific problem. From time to time, Federal Ministers warn the people of Australia that they cannot forever depend upon the British navy as their first line of defence, but apathy continues to dominate the situation. Asiatics are increasing at the rate of 10,000,000 a year, while their death rate is falling as a result of more scientific hygienic conditions and the practical elimination of the famine risk. I believe a crisis will occur within five or ten years. The White Australia policy, in which I believe, is not a domestic matter, but an international one. Thirty million acres must be brought into cultivation annually if the world's natural increase is to be fed. Where, if not in Australia, is there such a tract of potentially productive country unused?"

This note of warning was sounded by Colonel Pottinger, D.S.O., F.R.G.S., in an address before the Rotary Club of Perth. "The best means of ensuring that the White Australia policy is preserved," he continued, "is the filling of your vast empty spaces. This point was made by the Empire Parliamentary delegation and the Empire Press delegation, yet I have found all the States, except Western Australia, apathetic on the question of immigration. Throughout Asia there is a growing antagonism to the dominance of the white man, and white prestige has diminished seriously of late, partly as a result of white Russians having done the work of colonies in countries having a coloured population."

"Self-government for India is not at present possible, because there is no homogeneity in that country. There are 147 languages and dialects spoken there; the Hindu population of 200,000,000 is split up into 2,000 castes, including 50,000,000 outcasts, and those who have been elected to the local governing bodies in Bengal have proven destitute of any sense of civic responsibility. Nepotism and corruption are rife in those bodies. Is this a soil in which one can implant democracy with any prospect of success? Education has been largely responsible for the present agitation, but—paradoxically enough—more education is the only solution. Education, that is, from the bottom, education of the 300,000,000 illiterate peasants which India contains. We are not holding down the peoples of India, but trying to fit them for self-government in the long run. If the British were to evacuate India to-morrow, a state of chaos far worse than that existing in Russia would ensue."

IN PARLIAMENT.

"COMPLICATED INTRIGUES" IN CHINA.

July 27.—Sir A. Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Birmingham, W.), in reply to Lieut. Commander Kenworthy (Hull, Central, Lab.), said:—In the present chaotic state of affairs in China and the complicated intrigues that are apparently taking place between the leaders of the various factions, it is impossible to give a clear summary of the situation. I therefore confine my reply, so far as possible, to matters of fact. There has been no fighting of any importance since July 6, when the last summary of the situation was given. On the northern front, it is reported that an armistice has been arranged between Chang Tsung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek; the latter's troops have entirely retired from Shan-tung, and have, in large numbers, withdrawn to Chihliang, whence they have proceeded up the river. On the western sector of the front, the Fengtien troops have withdrawn to Pao-tung. The Shanai troops of Yen Hsi-shan have entered Chihli, and are occupying the railway in the south of the province, thus inserting themselves between the Fengtien forces and those of Feng Yu-hsiang, who has advanced his troops across the Yellow River and appears to have occupied the whole of the north of Honan up to the Chihli border.

On June 18 martial law was declared in Hankow; various strategic points were occupied by the 35th Army, under General Ho Chien; Communists and Labour agitators were arrested; the extremist members of the Wuhan administration resigned; and the various Russian "advisers" left for Kiangling. The Government was completely reorganised on non-Communist lines. Borodin and other Russians have since returned to Hankow. Strong forces under Chang Fa-kwei have proceeded down river to Kiangling, and have thence gone southward to Nanchang. There are rumours of rapprochements between Nanking and the Wuhan administration, and Feng Yu-hsiang, between Chang Tsung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek, and various other combinations.

Colonel Day (Lab.—Southwark) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the contemplated flotation of Treasury notes to the value of £7,500,000 by the Nanking Government on the security of the salt revenue of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Sir Austen Chamberlain: On July 9 His Majesty's Minister reported that the Nanking Administration was proposing to raise a loan of \$60,000,000 (£6,000,000) in Shanghai on the security of the salt surplus and that Mr. Hussey-Freke, the Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, was publishing in the Chinese Press a statement to the effect that such a loan would be a contravention of the reorganisation loan agreement of 1915 and warning the public to have nothing to do with it.

The Forces in Shanghai.

July 28.—Mr. Trevelyan, in the course of a speech on disarmament, said he would like to remind the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that we had a large army in Shanghai. The War Office had been extraordinarily secretive about the number of men, but, assuming that they numbered 15,000, all the objections of the Opposition to this force being sent out had been fully justified. Sir A. Chamberlain last year showed a general recognition of the fact that Western domination had got, at any rate gradually, to come to an end in China. His negotiations were all tending in

that direction, but when the British Army and the British Navy went out in large force to Shanghai negotiations failed. Trade had been disastrously affected, and, whereas the trade of the United States in the first three or four months of this year had gone up by 8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period last year, our trade had gone down by 20 per cent. That gave some indication of what was happening, and the real question was as to how the Government was going to get out of this impasse. The British Army had no business in Shanghai, whatever the original justification. In March there were 850 men of the force in hospital, in April 745, in May 871, and in June 959. If his estimate of the strength of the force was right, that meant that one man out of every 15 was in hospital. At the end of six months we should have paid £4,460,000 for this expedition, and at the end of the year £6,000,000, to say nothing of the expense of bringing the troops back. That meant that already we had spent £740 per Britisher whom we were protecting in Shanghai. He did not know whether it would not have been better on the whole to have waited for the risk. (Ironical Ministerial cheers.)

The question was whether it would not have been wiser to have brought them away if and when any danger had appeared. The result of three years of Conservatory policy was that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had managed not to be on speaking terms with the Governments of Russia and China. The right hon. gentleman had broken with Russia and had refused to make any serious attempt to get into close relations with China's rulers. (Ministerial cries of "Which?")

Sir A. Chamberlain said that he did not know whether Mr. Trevelyan expected him to reargue a question which was argued in that House when they sent the Defence Force to Shanghai. The right hon. gentleman was confident—such a thing was not unknown in a prophet—that every prediction he had made had been realised. He (Sir A. Chamberlain) thought that all his predictions had been falsified. He believed, in contrast with the right hon. gentleman, that it was the timely presence of the troops at Shanghai alone that saved that great international community from a recurrence, on a larger scale, with an infinitely greater loss of life, of the outrages that were perpetrated at Nanking. (Hear, hear.) The Government had no desire to keep more troops there or to keep troops there any longer than necessary. They had already withdrawn the mixed brigade, which was, indeed, only in the first instance because it was the brigade which, being nearest to China, could arrive on the spot before any troops from this country or from the Mediterranean could reach that place. The brigade had already been withdrawn, or was in course of being withdrawn. He was not quite certain about the exact date of the shipping, but he thought the whole brigade had actually left Shanghai. Whenever they could take the responsibility of a further reduction of troops they would do so. They would be glad to do so, because that would show that there was a greater security or a lesser danger in China for the foreign community than existed at the moment when the troops had to be sent. The policy of the Government in regard to our future relations with China had not changed from the declaration made in December and amplified in the further Note of February. They adhered to that policy of negotiating new treaties conforming to the changed situation, and they would be ready to do so whenever they could find a Government which could speak in the name of China and could discharge the obligations

which it took upon itself. He wondered whether Mr. Trevelyan made to himself any picture of the state of things existing in China, where Governments rose and fell, generals came up and faded away; where every kind of shifting alliance and intrigue was perpetually in progress, and where there was nobody who, in large parts of China, could enforce or secure acceptance of any agreement that he might make. This internal conflict among Chinese parties and Chinese Generals made negotiation additionally difficult, because every Government with which they had not made an agreement resented their having negotiated with the one with which they had made an agreement. Every Government demanded that they negotiate with it and with no one else, and made it an offence, or a cause of complaint at least, if one tried to keep out of their domestic quarrels, their civil wars, and their anarchy, and to live in peace with them all. So far as negotiations were concerned, Mr. Trevelyan could move no faster in these anarchical conditions than His Majesty's present Government had been enabled to do.

British Troops in China.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary question by Mr. Rhys Davies, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, says:—

There are approximately 2,700 Section A Reservists now serving in China who are due to return this trooping season, though some of this number may volunteer to remain in Army service in China. Apart from Section A Reservists, approximately 1,000 men will be sent back from China for discharge during the current financial year, if the troops remain in China beyond that date. As regards the reinstatement in civil employment of those who return, no special provision can be made, but I trust that employers, on whose public spirit we must necessarily rely, will do all they can to take back their former employees and to offer work to those who were not in employment when they were called up from the Reserve.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

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Hong Kong, 3rd September, 1927.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

September 3.—Queen's Theatre; Jackie Coogan in "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut" and the Broadway Follies.

September 3.—World Theatre; Douglas MacLean in "Seven Keys To Baldpate."

September 3.—Star Theatre, Kowloon; Viola Dana and Robert Agnew in "Wild Oats Lane."

September 3.—Grand Concert at the City Hall, 6.30 p.m.

September 4.—Kowloon Docks band concert, 5 p.m.

October 1.—H.K. & W.G. & M.C.L.'s "Fun of the Fair," Lee Gardens.

Sports.

September 3.—Victoria Recreation Club night fete, 9.15 p.m.

September 3.—H.K. Baseball League; Japanese v. Club de Requeio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

September 3.—Ping Pong League; W.Y.O.B.U. v. St. Louis Club (C.C.Y.M.S.).

September 4.—Cricket match: Sindhi Merchants v. Bohra Merchants on I.R.C. Ground, 3 p.m.

September 4.—Baseball: Filipinos v. Japanese.

October 8-10.—Hong Kong Jockey Club's sixth extra race meeting at Happy Valley Race Course.

Lammert's Auctions.

September 3.—At Lammert Bros. Sales Room, Duddell Street, miscellaneous goods, and sundry furniture, 11 a.m.

September 9.—A quantity of valuable household goods, at No. 5, Minden Villas, Mody Road, Kowloon.

September 15.—At Lammert Bros. Sales Room, valuable properties in the New Territories, 3 p.m.

Meetings.

September 3.—New Territory Agricultural Show Committee meeting, Sheung Shui, 2.30 p.m.

September 5.—Annual meeting of Hong Kong Philharmonic Society at St. John's Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.

September 5.—Hong Kong Hockey Club meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

September 6.—Meeting of the Management Committee of the H. K. Football League, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

September 6.—Sanitary Board meeting, 4.15 p.m.

September 16.—Annual general meeting of Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society, City Hall, 5.45 p.m.

September 23.—General meeting of contributors of the Hong Kong Development Building & Savings Society Ltd. (in liquidation) City Hall, 2.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

September 4.—Social gathering in St. John's Cathedral Hall, 6 p.m.

September 5.—Chinese Language School under the auspices of the H.K. General Chamber of Commerce re-opens.

September 6.—Seventh Yearly Drawing of Debentures of the Hong Kong Club, Club House, 11 a.m.

September 10.—Picnic by motor car for inmates of the Blind Home at Kowloon, organised by St. Peter's Y.M.C.

September 12.—St. Stephen's College re-opens.

September 24.—Entries close for the sixth extra race meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, noon.

September 29.—H.K.V.D.C. route march from Polo Ground to Tai Koo.

December 5.—Matriculation, Senior & Junior Local Examinations at the Hong Kong University, Bonham Road.

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG DEVELOPMENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY LTD.

(In Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of CONTRIBUTORIES will be held at the City Hall (Music Room) Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1927, at 2.30 in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report by the Liquidators and a Summary of the Liquidators' Receipts and Payments from the 4th August, 1926, to 31st July, 1927.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,
S. HAMPTON ROSS,
Joint Liquidators.

Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

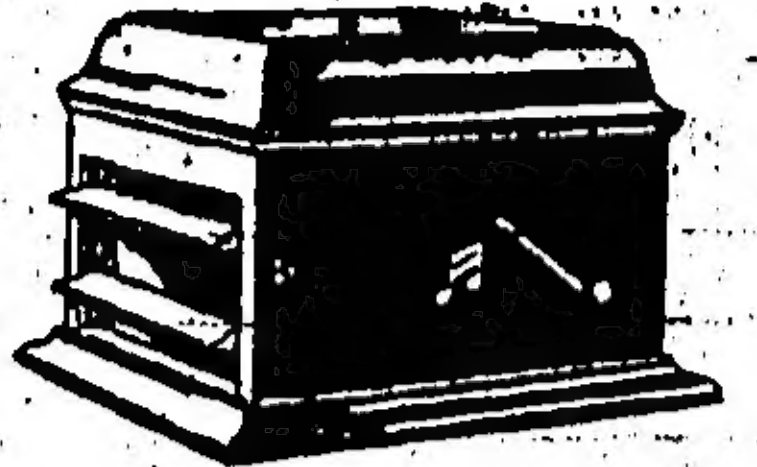
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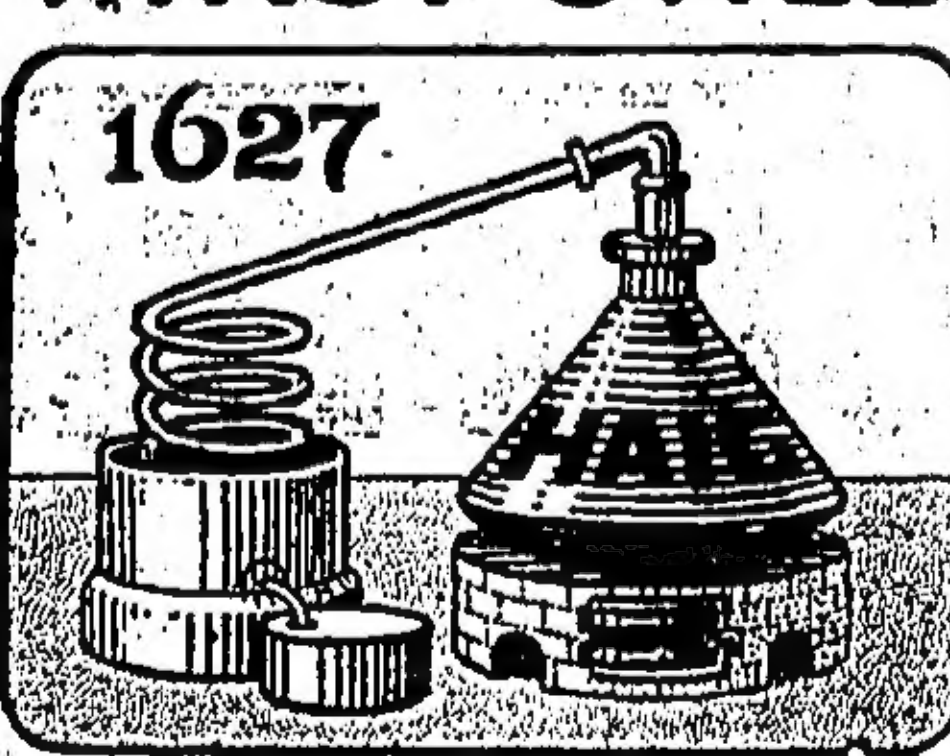
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SIR L.D. MURPHY

A. FARRINGTON

"Muskie" are so plentiful at French River, Ontario, according to J. G. Strathdee, who runs the French River Bungalow Camp, at this Ontario resort, that he and his mother, while paddling down the river, past the golf course, struck a muskelunge, at least four feet long which was making itself near the surface of the water. The muskie, which was as surprised as the canoeists, leaped several feet out of the water, then vanished from view.

French River is situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 215 miles north of Toronto, 80 miles south of Parry Sound, and 45 miles south of Sudbury. The Bungalow Camp is attractively situated on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the main channel of the French River and within 200 yards of the station. In addition to the Bungalow Camp, an outlying sub-camp is situated at Pine Rapids, at the head of Eighteen Mile Island, in the heart of the best fishing waters of the upper French river.

It has an adjacent Pine Rapids Camp, which is 25 miles up the river. These two camps accommodate ninety people, and there are plenty of fish—muskelunge, Great Northern Pike, Pickerel, and small and large mouth black bass. There are thirty well built and comfortable bungalows at the main camp, while Pine Rapids has canvas houses built on wooden floors. French River is 215 miles north of Toronto.

Here is a tale told by Mr. Strathdee, about a "muskie" with a toothache. In August, this big fresh water tiger needs a fish dentist. Last year a visitor to French River hooked a 30-pounder which immediately dropped to the bottom of the river and sunk. The knowing Indian guide tapped the rod with his knife; the vibrations went through the pole, down the line to the mouth of the "muskie," and irritated one of its sore teeth. The muskie then leaped clear of the water, and proceeded to give the fisherman a fierce fight lasting three-quarters of an hour.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The directors of the Malaya Consolidated Tin Dredging Co. have received advice from the London agents of the company that the material for the pontoon of No. 2 dredge and superstructure has now been shipped.

According to the "Sinwanpa," delegates from Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shanxi arrived in Shanghai and left for Ningpo at once, their purpose being to persuade Chiang Kai-shek to reconsider his resignation, and to resume the anti-Northern campaign.

The Shanghai Japanese press has it that the Japanese Air Service Co., Ltd., proposes to make its first commercial flight to Shanghai. The papers state that three advance agents arrived there in the a.s. "Haruna Maru" for the purpose of selecting alighting places.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the Rubber Restriction Department F.M.S. for the year amounted to \$316,696. Revenue (Apprentices fees, etc.) and re-imbursements (namely contributions from other administrations towards the cost of the coupon checking department and of coupons supplied) amounted to \$37,982.50.

Two women in deep mourning, who wished to be nameless, stood on the steps leading to the Guards Chapel at Wellington Barracks when the body of General Dyer arrived in a motor hearse from Long Ashton. They were resident in Amritsar during the historic incident and told Reuter that they desired to pay their tribute to a gallant officer.

It was urged on behalf of a thirteen-year-old boy, charged at Brighton with stealing 231 books from the public library that love of learning was the cause of his action. The books were all on religious and educational subjects, and 229 were found in his bedroom. It was contended that he had no intention of stealing the books, and wanted them for reference in the course of his studies. He was placed on probation for twelve months.

A London paper libellously assures its readers that the reason the Scots Guards so readily and in such large numbers volunteered for service in China was that, at the time, the amateur cooks of a certain famous London Territorial battalion which not infrequently manages to get into print at the time were attached to the Scots Guards for purposes of instruction. The libel was made the worse by the added information that all the Guards who remained behind now wish they had sailed, too.

It is notified in to-day's "Gazette" that the name of The Radio Communication Company (Orient), Limited, has been struck off the Register.

A million silver dollars bearing the likeness of Marshal Chang Tao-lin have been coined by the Mukden mint for circulation in Peking and Tientsin shortly.

The principal picture at the World Theatre to-day is "Seven Keys to Baldpate," an amusing mystery play with Douglas Maclean in the leading role. The principal picture at the Star Theatre is "Wild Oats Lane," featuring Viola Dana and Robert Agnew.

The marine court of inquiry at Calcutta into the collision between the "B.I.S.N. 'Garuda'" and the lightship off the estuary of the Chittagong river on June 29 is understood to have exonerated Captain A. Cook from blame, but recommended the suspension of the certificate of the chief officer, H. J. Callister, for three months.

Kaung Chia-mei, the new Magistrate of Shanghai, has issued a proclamation stating that the yamen of the Shanghai Magistrate has been reorganised and hereafter will be known as the Shanghai Hsien Government. The functions of the organisation will be limited, it was stated, to the collection of land taxes and matters of miscellaneous nature, while the municipal administration is to be undertaken by the Shanghai Municipal Government.

Total estate abroad (including Hong Kong) amounting to \$24,700 was left by Mr. W. Hamilton, late of Skelmore, Ayrshire, who died at that address in March of this year. Re-sealing of exemplification has been granted to the local attorney. Another local will is that of Chan Shun-mow, of Kwantung, who left money in the Colony and property elsewhere. Probate of his will has been granted to three concubines who he adjoins in his last will and testament to live at peace together.

A horde of Chinese quack doctors who are the latest band to invade Singapore are pestering the long-suffering residents. Dressed in well tailored Western clothes with American goggles and a smattering of pidgin-English they claim to diagnose one's illness by merely looking at the middle finger. Having done this in conjurer fashion they turn to a book and point out rapidly a score of maladies. All these can be cured, they say, by paying a small fee and swallowing their "pills." What is amazing is that these quacks carry printed notices calling themselves doctors.

The French Post Office will issue two special stamps bearing effigies of Washington and Lafayette to celebrate the arrival in September of 30,000 United States ex-soldiers on a visit to the French battlefields.

The "Asahi" reports that the change which the retirement of Chiang Kai-shek has brought about in the war situation in North China is causing the Japanese diplomatic and military authorities to discuss the question of evacuation with greater earnestness. Views are being exchanged between them at present on this question, with the expectation that the matter will be taken up at a Cabinet Council and the withdrawal of troops from Shantung will take place at an early date.

General Feng Yu-hsiang is reported by the Hankow Chinese press as being exceedingly busy in promoting meetings in Chengchow. On the 12th, he invited over 200 of the gentry from the surrounding districts to a number of speeches delivered by himself. What the press was not informed, but each of the gentry on departure received the ironical present of a volume entitled "The general outlines of the policy for the destruction of land proprietors and wicked gentry."

The short dress of America, as depicted in the Orient by movies, newspaper photographs and tourists, has had a subtle appeal to the women of China who are now retreating by shortening their trousers, according to officers of the American Mail Line "President McKinley." Chinese feminine fashion now decrees that the "casing in London" trouser length is not short enough, that the "staged off" length of the ether garments of the American woodsman is about right for the present time, and that the day of the running track shorts is not far off.

A telegram from Nanking, published in the vernacular papers, states that at a conference held on August 20 by the Central Executive Committee, it was resolved that owing to the resignation of Chang Zung-kang, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chekiang Provincial Government, his successor is to be General Chou Feng-chi, Commander of the 26th Nationalist army. It is also stated that Sz Lieh, Deputy Commander of the 26th army be appointed Chief of the Civil Administration Department and Chen Chi-tai, brother of the late Chen Chi-mei, T'utah of Shanghai, be made Treasurer of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Sir Robert Buchanan Jardine left \$1,881,000.

Mr. Eumorphopoulos, London, has presented a collection of 341 pieces of Chinese porcelain to Greece.

M. Jacob Nienhuys, a pioneer of Dutch East Indian tobacco cultivation in Deli, has died at Blemondal, near Harlem, aged 91.

Sir Arthur Yapp preached in York Minster on Sunday, August 7, in connection with the work of the Y.M.C.A. in Wei-hai-wei on behalf of the British troops.

The headquarters of the Peace Society have announced that Mr. Briand will address the world conference on international justice which is taking place at Cleveland in May, 1928.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Mr. Herbert William Prichard, K.C. (Procureur and Advocate General, Mauritius), as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Hugh Murton, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Le Fleming, of Wimborne, Dorset, and Rosalind Beatrice Benedicta, daughter of the late Edward Lees (formerly of Tientsin) and Mrs. Lees, of 83, Cartwright-gardens, W.C.1.

Among candidates ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Fulda the other day was a young Japanese named Josef Okube, from Sapporo, the first Japanese to be ordained in Germany. He returns to Japan to labour in the mission field. Another Oriental to be ordained was a native of Annam.

Delegates to the third biennial conference of the British Empire Service League were, at Buckingham Palace, presented to the King by Field-Marshal Earl Haig. On Mr. T. F. Lister, who has retired from the chairmanship of the League and has become vice-president, the King conferred the C.B.E. and Captain Dyett, of the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Australia, received the C.M.G. When the conference of the League was resumed it was Sir Abe Bailey's gift of land in Rhodesia, an offer of more than 1,000 acres of land in Alberta, Canada, had been made to the League.

A Paris message states that Mr. Briand has left for Geneva.

Colonel the Marchese de Pinedo has been promoted to be General in recognition of his "exceptional services" to Italian aviation.

Prince Vuddhijai, brother of the King of Siam, and Minister of Marine, has arrived at Stockholm to study the ammunition factories at Bofors.

Mr. F. B. Riley, the journalist reported missing in the Yangtze region, is a son of the Anglican Archbishop of Perth, the present acting Primate of Australia.

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. R. J. Hitchcock, formerly chaplain at Taiting, to the vicarage of Kilmeston with Beauworth, near Alresford, Hants.

H.M. the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Mr. John Owen Hughes to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, vice Mr. Herbert William Bird, resigned, with effect from May 18, 1927.

Mr. Justice Saito and four other Japanese judges were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House on July 27, and were subsequently present at a sitting of the Mansion House Justice Room.

The many friends of Mr. Peter Walter Ramsay at Talkoo Dock and in the Scottish Volunteers, of which he is a popular member, will be interested to hear that he is to be married on September 14 to Miss Mary Davidson Urquhart in the Inverbrothock U. F. Church, Arbroath. "Wattie" and his bride may be sure of a rousing reception when they arrive in the Colony.

Jackie Coogan's latest picture, "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut," will be screened at the Queen's Theatre for the last time to-day, when the Broadway Follies will again appear at all performances. Tomorrow the big picture at the Queen's Theatre will be an amusing farce called "Money Talks," and the Broadway Follies will submit an entirely new programme, including the "Arctic Ballet," a pleasing interpretation of polar ice skating by the entire company.

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RADIO News



A large shipment of Radio Requisites have just arrived at Sincere's. All up-to-the-minute models and reliable brands. Grosley sets, Brown headphones and loud-speakers, Cunningham and Radiotone tubes, Layerbuild batteries, All-American transformers, Straight Tuning Line condensers, etc., etc. All radio needs satisfied here.

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SPORTS

CHAMPION COUNTY

Lancashire Retains Cricket Honour.

GLAMORGAN SURPRISE.

Easily Defeats Notts, Who Lose First Place.

London, Yesterday. As a result of Glamorgan's most surprising defeat of Notts by an innings and 81 runs Notts have failed to win the County Championship, which is still held by Lancashire.

This was Glamorgan's first victory of the season. Notts made 233 (Gunn 68, Payton 50), Ryan taking five wickets for 81 runs. Glamorgan scored 875 (Bates 163, Bell 57), Richmond taking five wickets for 102.

Notts, on a very difficult wicket, were dismissed in the second innings for 61, Mercer taking six for 31 and Ryan four for 14.

Kent Wins. Kent, playing the New Zealanders at Canterbury won by 58 runs.

Kent scored 405 and 263 for eight declared (Woolley 125). New Zealanders replied with 293 (Blunt 103), and 317.

M.C.C. Lose. Yorkshire beat the M.C.C. at Scarborough by eight wickets. The M.C.C. scored 199 (Douglas 101 not out), Robinson taking five wickets for 37; and 147, Macaulay taking seven wickets for 76.

Yorkshire scored 212 and 138 for two.

Players' Big Score. Essex beat Sussex at Brighton by ten wickets.

Sussex made 317 and 111. Essex scored 411 (Russell 110) and 18 for no loss.

The Players beat the Gentlemen at Folkestone by an innings and 81 runs.

Gentlemen scored 281 (Calthorpe 101), and 199.

Players made 561 for six declared (Hammond 138, Hendren 103).

The Champions. The relative positions of the leaders in the County Championship are:—

	Lancs.	Notts.
Played	28	23
Won	10	12
Lost	1	3
Won (1st inngs.)	11	8
Lost (1st inngs.)	5	4
No Result	1	1
Points Pos.	224	224
Points Obt.	154	152
Percentage	68.75	67.85

Yorkshire were third, with 10 wins out of 27 matches and a percentage of 62.54, followed by Kent 62.01, Derbyshire 61.87 and Surrey 60.79. Glamorgan were fifteenth with 35.11 and Worcester seventeenth and last with 18.51.—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCK LEAGUE MATCH POSTPONED.

In view of the regrettable death of Mrs. Macaskill the lawn bowls match between the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club and the Tai Koo Recreation Club this afternoon has been postponed to next week.

This afternoon a friendly game will be played on the Civil Service green between the second team of the Civil Service C.C. and the Club de Reccro.

LOCAL CRICKET.

SINDHI AND BOHRA MERCHANTS.

The Sindhi merchants will play a cricket match with the Bohra merchants to-morrow, at 3 p.m. on the I.R.C. ground.

The following players will represent the Sindhi merchants—G. P. Daswani (Captain), U. T. Thadani, H. Pritam, F. T. Melvani, F. G. Tharani, G. T. Thadani, H. H. Mahantani, N. T. Utam, M. H. Moorjani, L. A. Mahantani, and S. V. Karani.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

NO GAME TO-DAY.

The Portuguese were to have met the Japanese at baseball this afternoon, but the match has been called off, because some of the Portuguese players are required for a football fixture.

To-morrow afternoon the Filipinos play the Tigers.

LOCAL SOCCER.

TWO MATCHES THIS AFTERNOON.

There will be two friendly football matches on Club de Reccro's ground at King's Park to-day: Club de Reccro 1st eleven v. R.A.F. at 5 p.m.; Club de Reccro 2nd eleven v. Scots Guards at 3.15 p.m.

HOME SOCCER.

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following are the matches to be played in the principal Home Football Leagues to-day:—

Division I.	
Arsenal v. Sheffield U.	
Birmingham v. Manchester U.	
Bolton v. Blackburn.	
Burnley v. Bury.	
Leicester v. Sunderland.	
Liverpool v. Aston Villa.	
Middlesbrough v. Everton.	
Newcastle v. Tottenham.	
Portsmouth v. Derby City.	
Wednesday v. Cardiff.	
West Ham v. Huddersfield.	
Division II.	
Bristol C. v. Oldham.	
Chelsea v. Blackpool.	
Clapton O. v. Reading.	
Hull v. Wolves.	
Leeds U. v. Southampton.	
Manchester C. v. Port Vale.	
Notts For. v. Sth. Shields.	
Preston N.E. v. Barnsley.	
Stoke v. Notts County.	
Swansea v. Fulham.	
West Brom. v. Grimsby.	
Division III (South).	
Brentford v. Bournemouth.	
Coventry v. Charlton.	
Crystal Pal. v. Northampton.	
Exeter v. Norwich.	
Gillingham v. Bristol R.	
Luton v. Brighton.	
Merthyr v. Torquay.	
Millwall v. Southend.	
Newport v. Queen's P.R.	
Walsall v. Plymouth.	
Division III (North).	
Accrington v. Wigan.	
Bradford C. v. Crewe.	
Durham v. Tranmere.	
Hullfax v. Chesterfield.	
Harrogate v. Doncaster.	
Lincoln v. Darlington.	
New Brighton v. Ashington.	
Rochdale v. Nelson.	
Rotherham v. Barrow.	
Southport v. Stockport.	
Wrexham v. Bradford.	
Scottish League.	
Clyde v. Motherwell.	
Dundee v. Partick T.	
Dunfermline v. St. Mirren.	
Falkirk v. Cowdenbeath.	
Hamilton v. Hearts.	
Hibernians v. Aldrieonians.	
Kilmarnock v. Bo'ness.	
Raith R. v. Celtic.	
Queen's Park v. Aberdeen.	
Rangers v. St. Johnstone.	

THE DOG MYSTERY.

POST MORTEM ON RACING GREYHOUND.

London, Yesterday. There is no clue to the greyhound mystery, a puzzling feature of which is that of the dogs kennelled in pairs only the more valuable dog of each pair has been affected. A post mortem is being held on "Tall Oak," who is stated to be worth £500.—Reuter.

No Mystery After All.

London, Later. The greyhound mystery has been cleared up. An inquiry revealed that there was no question of malicious poisoning, the dogs suffering from an accidental overdose of tonic. The trainer dosed the dogs on the night of August 30 and the next morning the kennel boy gave another dose of the tonic thinking the trainer had forgotten to do so. "Tall Oak" received the last dose in the bottle which probably owing to the bottle not being properly shaken, was rather strong and resulted in the dog's death.

WESTCHESTER CUP.

POLO MATCHES IN U.S. POSTPONED.

Meadowbrook, Yesterday. The first of three international polo matches between the Army of India team representing Great Britain and the United States for the Westchester Cup have been postponed, from September 5 till September 9 as heavy rains have made the Meadowbrook field sodden.—Reuter's American Service.

FAR EAST GAMES.

JAPAN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Shanghai, Yesterday. By losing the basketball game last night to the Philippines, China's last hope of winning the Far Eastern Olympic Championship has vanished. Japan emerging the victors.—Reuter.

TUNNEY-DEMPSY FIGHT.

New York, Yesterday. Tex Rickard has discharged some ticket sellers for the Dempsey fight owing to their asking bonuses for the choice of seats.—Reuter's American Service.

FACTOR OF WEIGHT.

HOW IT COUNTS IN SPORT.

The weight problem has given me much to think about, writes Mary K. Browne. From two very important angles, one, the transfer of superfluous weight before entering a game of activity, and, second, when to transfer the weight at the proper moment when actually stroking the ball.

Over weight, in tennis, is a handicap of the sort imposed upon the race horse, designed to slow him down. In tennis, as a matter of actual proof, I think one cannot afford to be five pounds over weight.

When I undertook the four month tennis tour to compete constantly against Suzanne Lenglen, I knew that it was essential to keep fit and I felt a moral obligation to play to the very best of my ability. I started with cutting down my weight.

I "transferred" fifteen pounds in three weeks through strenuous exercise and regular heavy massage and decreased diet. I maintained the reduced weight throughout the tour. I was faster on the court and never felt better in my life. I felt not weaker but stronger.

Diet.

Talk of food, when it is on the subject of elimination, usually starts a series of bores and disgusted bored expressions. I shall just pass as quickly as possible over what I have found is the best diet for keeping down the weight and up the strength.

Meat once a day three times a week. Eggs and fish once a day three times a week.

All the fresh vegetables and fresh or stewed fruit you desire.

No potatoes, very little white bread, no rich desserts or cream sauces.

Sugar is essential in the diet of an athlete because it is stimulating and creates energy.

Eat two hours before playing a match if possible.

The diet I have mentioned will keep you fit. You can doubtless survive with twice that, but you will never know what joy it is to feel on top of the world and strong enough to push the Woolworth building into the Hudson, unless you are careful of your diet.

Owners of thoroughbred horses and dogs are more careful of their animals, as to excess weight and proper exercise and diet, than they are of themselves. It requires strength of mind for it is a considerable sacrifice to know, for like rich things and have not always done without them when I should.

An even more difficult task than transfer of superfluous weight is the transfer of your weight at the proper moment during a golf swing.

It seems to happen unconsciously in most games of activity, such as tennis, baseball and in the ring, but in golf the action is slow and I believe that the easiest and most natural thing to do is to lean forward on the back swing and fall back on the down swing. This of course produces the most tragic sort of a golf shot.

If one makes the beginner think of getting the weight back then forward, he is apt to sway too far back, lose his balance and then in a conscious effort to get the body forward again on the follow through to get in ahead of the club head and so produce another tragedy.

Just recently I was playing a friendly game of tennis and some action pictures were being taken. I recall that when I saw the prints I was most gratified to find that my weight was forward at the finish of the different strokes. I had not been conscious of the transfer. It just happened.

Weight Wrong.

Then I played golf the following day and was having the usual number of bad shots. My partner remarked, "You are falling away from your shots. It didn't just happen to me in golf. I became most actually conscious of trying then to get my weight forward and I was as bad in the other extreme.

I know that when one is swinging the golf club easily and smoothly, balance is maintained and the club head always leading; the weight automatically shifts. But to try and do it by a conscious act, is fatal. I finally got out my practice balls after the round and I found that by thinking only of the right action of the club head, keeping it moving always ahead and letting my body, letting everything move easily with the club head, I soon got out of this dreadful habit of falling back, which is my biggest trial in golf.

I remember someone telling me once to finish my swing as though I intended to walk on off the tee, instead of sitting down on the bench. It is a good thought and will help unconsciously to get the weight forward at the finish.

Some may claim that by getting your weight in at exactly the right moment is a "knack" great players are born with. I am a great believer in the plunger, who gets his swing by months and years of solid practice.

Golf, tennis and prize fighting are coming more and more to be cultivated arts, where scientific methods are gaining over instinct and intuition.—United Press.

FAMOUS CRICKETER.

DEATH OF JACK LYONS IN ADELAIDE.

Adelaide. E. J. J. Lyons, the erstwhile famous hitter of State and international cricket fame, died in Adelaide at the age of 64, after a painful illness. He was born at Gawler, South Australia, and reached his cricket zenith in the eighties and nineties. Many great batting efforts of his are recorded in cricket annals.

It was with the well-known Norwood Cricket Club that Jack Lyons first came into prominence. In company with Mr. Harry Blinman, who also attained inter-state honours, he usually opened the innings, and was responsible for many sterling knocks. With the exception of one year, Norwood was the premier club from 1881-82 to 1891-92. During that period Jack Lyons twice headed the list of averages for the State, namely, in 1888-87, when his figures were 66.16 runs per innings, and in 1889-90, with an average of 77.18. His exploits gained for him inclusion in the South Australian Eleven, of which he was a member for several years.

Interstate contests with New South Wales did not begin until 1890, but against Victoria he was a prolific run-getter. Included in his aggregate of 1,571 runs compiled at the expense of the Melbourne bowlers, were six century innings. His highest score, and certainly one of his most magnificent efforts, was 135, made early in 1895 against trundlers of the class of Hugh Trumble and C. McLeod. But his triumphs were not confined to local or provincial cricket, for in international company he further distinguished himself.

First Test Game.

In February, 1887, he was chosen to represent Australia in the second test match of that season against Alfred Shaw's team of Englishmen, and in 1888 was selected to visit the Mother Country with the Australian Eleven. He was a modest performer in his initial appearances, but on his second trip overseas, in 1890, compiled 1,142 runs, and captured 48 wickets for 23 runs apiece.

On his third and final visit to England he finished up in second place on the batting list with an average of 28.66 runs. His highest score was 149, and of the effort Geo. Giffen says in his book "With Bat and Ball," "Jack has done some great things for Australia, but none greater than his 149 against the M.C.C. in 1893. Such an innings alone was worth going all the way to England to see." Great praise indeed.

A summary of his performances with the bat overseas is appended:—1888, innings 43, not out 6, highest score 84, aggregate 489, average 12.21; 1890, 85, 1, 99, 1, 142, 17.84; 1893, 58, 2, 149, 1, 605, 28.65.

Total: 166, 9, 149, 20.61.

As a Bowler.

In the early part of his career Lyons was a useful change bowler, and during his three tours abroad he captured 63 wickets at a fair average.

In the match against Lord Sheffield's team in Sydney at the end of January, 1892, Jack Lyons was a leading light in assisting Australia to win by 72 runs. The Kangaroos had the worst of the fight in the first innings. England made 307, and the home side 145, of which Lyons scored 41. In the follow-on Harry Trott was out for one run. Then Jack Lyons joined Alec Bannerman, the noted stone-waller. Each played his own characteristic game, the South Australian punching the ball with amazing power, while his little mate just stopped there. The partnership yielded 174 runs, of which the Adelaide man had scored 194. It was a match winning achievement, and was recognised as such by players and spectators alike.

The late cricketer participated in 14 test matches in all, and other splendid batting feats in addition to the century innings mentioned brought his aggregate to 731 runs, with an average of 27.07. With the ball his record was 6 for 149, and, singularly enough, all but one of the half dozen was secured in one innings. In the match at Lords July, 1890, Jack began bowling with the fine trundlers T. J. Peiris, and gained the excellent analysis of 5 for 30. He also scored 55 and 83, but could not prevent England from winning by seven wickets.

Sportsmen's Tributes.

Many tributes to the late Mr. Lyons were made by leading sportsmen. Mr. B. V. Scrymgeour, formerly chairman of the Australian Board of Cricket Control, said, "Mr. Lyons was for many years an outstanding figure on the cricket fields of Australia and England. On his day nothing came amiss to him. He hit hard and often, and the ball seemed to rattle against the pickets almost as soon as it struck the bat. One by one the old players are passing on."

Mr. Harry Blinman, Under-Secretary, who was associated with

BOXING COME-BACK.

JOE BECKETT MAKES A CHALLENGE.

"As the warhorse smelleth the battle afar—" The emell of the resin, a glimpse of the glamour, and perhaps a thought of the purse at the Walker-Miligan fight all had their effect on the martial spirit of Joe Beckett. Joe delivered a challenge. He meant it to be flung out, but it can only be said that it was laid down. No echoes reverberated throughout England.

Across in France, however, it tinkled on the ear of Georges Carpentier, which ear has not been punched for four years. During all that time, Carpentier has been waiting to be challenged for his title. But you must not imagine Georges pacing up and down like a caged lion, periodically scanning the horizon with smouldering eyes for challenges. On the contrary he has been tripping about the stage so much that one thought that Carpentier the boxer was dead.

But is a boxer ever dead? "I am only 35," says Carpentier, coquettishly, "the same age as Dempsey." Continuing in the same strain, he might have added that he had only "come back" once, whereas the average is three. He might also have intimated what title it is he expects to be challenged for.

But no wonder Beckett feels aggrieved. He arranged a "come back" against Phil Scott and his leg gave way; he offered himself as a sparring partner to Mickey Walker and Walker wouldn't have him; he challenged Walker and nobody pays any attention. It is like knocking, knocking, knocking at a door which nobody will open.

Poor Beckett never has had much encouragement, and has become rather a sorry figure. After all, he was the best heavy-weight Britain has produced for about a score of years, and is certainly the possessor of a fighting face that makes most of our present champions look like a set of choir-boys. It is easy to make fun of boxers. "Come-backs," but who can blame the old fellows for wanting to "get in amongst it" again? It is hard for them to convince themselves that there is a difference between feeling a fit man and being a fit boxer; that the flesh can no longer respond to the battle-cry of the spirit.

With the gallant Georges it is not quite the same. He is not an actor by accident, and a "come-back" to him is a chance to make a dramatic hit. That the real hit of the evening would be Walker's left hook, would not worry Georges, who could play the role of the gallant loser to perfection, stimulated by the thought of the share of the purse that was soon to be his.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

The fourth night fete of the season will take place at the V.R.C. this evening. There will be two championship events, the 100 yards style, open championship of the Colony, and the 100 yards free style, Ladies' Championship of the Colony. There will be high diving, other races, a Water Polo match, etc. The Lyric Orchestra will play during the fete, and after the prize distribution for dancing.

the late Mr. Lyons in the early days remarked: "His wonderful performances speak for themselves. It is to be much deplored that present day batmen do not copy his aggressive style of play."

Mr. Clem Hill, the ex-international, said he regarded the late Mr. Lyons as the most scientific fast-footed hitter of all time. "He made his strokes by jumping out to the ball," Mr. Hill explained. "He got the ball along the ground, except when he hit out of the field. His driving power was tremendous, and fieldmen at mid-off and cover often had to dodge when Jack was batting. I have often seen men in such positions standing back 20 yards deeper than usual, but even with two extra men on the boundary they frequently failed to stop the ball. His power to get behind the ball was the result of perfect timing and wrist work. His two best performances, I think, were 134 in the test match in Sydney in 1892, and 149 at Lords in 1893. The latter innings lasted about two hours, and during it the pavilion clock was hit. It would be a great thing for cricket if there were more of the Jack Lyons type to brighten things up."

Mr. A. H. "Apple" Jarvis, former "prince of wicket-keepers," said he considered Mr. Lyons as one of the finest hitters Australia had produced. He went for the bowling regardless of the state of the wicket.

A fine honourable chap, a useful bowler, and a thumping big cricketer were the terms in which Mr. Ernle Jones, former international, described his old team mate.

READY FOR THRONE.

CAROL "WOULD OBEY A CALL."

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that a statement has been issued on behalf of Prince Carol declaring that the latter signed, under pressure, the latter renouncing his right to succeed to the Rumanian throne. The statement adds that Prince Carol acted for reasons of dignity, and that while he had no intention to provoke an agitation in Rumania, he claimed the right to see that the nation was not injured, so that his son might enter his undiminished inheritance at the proper time. Therefore, if Rumanians were to appeal to him, he would consider it his duty to obey the call.

Newspapers consider that this is virtually Prince Carol's announcement of his candidature to the Throne.

Letter of Renunciation.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that Prince Carol of Rumania announces that his letter of renunciation of the throne signed one and a half years ago was "imposed on his dignity, under grave circumstances by persons concerning whom he prefers to express no judgment."

He had no intention of provoking an agitation in Rumania (the Prince adds), but as a father and a Rumanian he considers himself authorised to intervene personally.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

WILL THEY GO HOME VIA CANADA?

The suggestion mentioned in the House of Commons the other day that two battalions of the Coldstream Guards now in China should return to England across the Pacific and through the Dominion from Vancouver has met with lively support in Canadian circles, but official consideration of the proposal is postponed owing to the fact that no definite decision has been taken by the War Office authorities to withdraw the Guards. When, however, the Guards are withdrawn, as they will be some day, there is no valid reason why they should not return home via Canada. They would not be the first British troops to do so. Contingents from all over the East travelled that way for King Edward's coronation, and, if we remember aright, some of the British troops who finished up their war experiences in Siberia also came home via Canada. The Canadian route has the advantages that it is speedier and cooler, and offers for the men more variety of travel than the cooped-up monotony of a troopship via the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal. When the Coldstream Guards band was on tour in Canada last year it was received with enthusiasm, and was one of the popular attractions at the Calgary Stampede, the big annual festival of the prairies. It is suggested that if one battalion could travel from West to East across the Dominion by the northern route of the Canadian National Railway, and the other along the southern route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, they could touch the principal centres of population, reunite at Ottawa, and visit Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, and thence embark for home. The Guards could march through the cities and would meet with a splendid reception.—China Express and Telegraph.

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London, Yesterday.	
Paris	124
New York	4.86 1/82
Brussels	34.92
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.13 1/2
Milan	89.65
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.10
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.67
Vjenna	34.48
Prague	164 1/4
Helsingfors	198 1/2
Madrid	28.73
Lisbon	2 11/32
Athens	368
Bucharest	7.85
Rio	5 27/32
Buenos Aires	47 15/16
Bombay	1 5/16 15/16
Shanghai	2 5/16 18/16
Hong Kong	1 11/16 11/16
Yokohama	1 11/16 11/16
Silver Spot and Forward	25 3/16

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TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank Wire	1/11½
Bank on demand	1/11 7/16
Bank 30 days' sight	—
Bank 60 days' sight	1/11½
Credits 4 months' sight	2/- 7/16
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/- 9/16
On Paris—	
On demand	1205
Credits 4 months' sight	1280
On Berlin—	
On demand	—
On New York—	
On demand	47½
Credits 60 days' sight	49½
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	130¾
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	130¾
On Singapore—	
On demand	84½
On Manila—	
On demand	95½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	79½
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	100
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per taël)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	5.90
Silver (per oz.)	25 3/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	1½% per m.
Chinese Copper Cash	6% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	—
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	28½% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	par

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MOTERING SECTION

PETROL SUBSTITUTES

INTERESTING FRENCH TRIAL.

Proof that France is tackling the problem of developing national substitutes for foreign petrol with commendable energy was furnished when 27 vehicles of all types left the Place de la Concorde, Paris, for a three weeks' demonstration in the south-east, south, and south-west reports the "Autocar." The first day's run was from the capital to Fontainebleau and then to Troyes. The event is not a competition, for no list of awards will be published; but the Automobile Club of France is controlling it, and a military observer is aboard each vehicle, his principal duty being to see that the announced fuel is used to the exclusion of petrol. The substitutes for imported petrol can be divided into three main classes: solids, gases, and liquids, the first mentioned being represented by wood, wood charcoal, peat charcoal, and acetylene; the second by compressed illuminating gas and methane gas; and the third by a variety of liquids, comprising alcohol, benzole, mixtures of these with naphthalene and acetylene, distillations from wood pulp, and heavy oils.

All the technical problems connected with the use of producer plants, employing wood or charcoal, have been overcome, at any rate on lorries and other big capacity vehicles. The necessary gas producer plants, however, are still rather bulky, and fitting them to an ordinary passenger car presents some difficulties. Renault is running with a 14-15 h.p. model, having a six-passenger open body, and the gas producer plant at the rear. The engine is absolutely standard except for an increase of compression ratio. The Berliet firm has an official closed car fitted with a loud-speaker for addressing the public and at the rear there is the very compact Imbert gas producer. Another car with a gas producer is a two-seater Ford with a special cylinder head, having on its rear platform a G.G.B. gas producer, burning granulated peat charcoal. Though cheap to produce, this fuel can only be found in certain districts, and, as a consequence, the inventor is carrying with him provision for nearly one thousand miles, some of this being in a trunk at the back of the car, and the rest in a Paris taxicab. When he has used up this supply he will buy ordinary charcoal at any baker's shop by the roadside.

Another interesting application of a suction gas plant to a passenger vehicle is a seven-passenger Panhard and Levassor coach on the firm's 11-35 h.p. chassis. The two units composing the plant are placed respectively to left and right of the driver's seat, in which position they do not limit the load carrying capacity.

Following the vehicles in a fast car on the first day's journey, one was quickly convinced that all the gas producer plants give results equal to those obtainable from liquid petrol, and that they were entirely free from objectionable odours. It was proved in England during the war that motor vehicles can run on ordinary illuminating gas but the greatest inconvenience was the volume of the gas bag. The latest development in France is to compress this gas in steel bottles, wire wrapped and electro welded, by which means it is possible to reduce the weight of the bottles from 24lb. per cubic metre of gas atmospheric pressure to less than 10lb. Further instead of using town illuminating gas, use is being made of methane gas having 9,000 calories. Supplies of this gas are carried on a big lorry, itself running on charcoal gas, and it is further compressed into the wire-bound bottles by a power plant designed for the purpose and carried on the lorry.

Among the liquid fuel vehicles is a normal 12-40 h.p. Darracq running on a 50 per cent. mixture of petrol and alcohol. Cosmoline, which is a mixture of petrol and naphthalene, is being used on a Rochet-Schneider light van and a Peugeot touring car. A Gobron touring car is consuming pure alcohol. A Citroen passenger car has a liquid mixture of alcohol, benzole and naphthalene with an injection of acetylene, and two other Citroens consume what is known as "national fuel" (petrol, alcohol and benzole), with an injection of acetylene from a bottle.

One of the most interesting vehicles is a Citroen car, with a Heildt two-cylinder two-stroke Diesel type engine consuming gas oil. The engine is a high-speed type running at 2,000 r.p.m., and declared to give slightly more power than the ordinary Citroen it has replaced. On the first day's run it met with difficulties, but succeeded in joining up with the procession later.

An 11-22 h.p. Chenard-Walcker saloon is running on ketol, a complex fuel, which is really a distillation from wood pulp. The running appeared to be perfectly satisfactory, for the car was speedy and emitted no smoke, but the odour was intolerable and it is understood that all attempts to render the fuel odourless have been a failure up to the present.

A TRUE TEST OF RELIABILITY.

The results of the six days stock machine trial, organised by the A.C.U., are always keenly awaited by the motor-cyclists, who rightly decide that this event provides a true test of reliability of the modern motor-cycle.

The stock machine trial is not in any way a race or a freak trial, but is purely a reliability test of standard machines, "just as you can buy." The machines are selected from manufacturers' stock by A.C.U. representatives, and are therefore absolutely standard in every respect. This year the first five days' riding was over a course much more severe than the ordinary motor-cyclist would encounter, including many difficult hills, which severely tested brakes, engines, gears, and chain parts. The total distance covered was about 800 miles and a schedule speed of 20 miles per hour was maintained throughout the trial.

The sixth day was devoted to an exhaustive examination of machines by A.C.U. officials, and marks were deducted for mechanical defects, bad condition, inefficient brakes, etc.

Four B.S.A. motor-bicycles, selected from a stock of 250 by A.C.U. officials, were entered, and were awarded four gold medals and a team prize, losing no marks either for the trial or for condition at the conclusion of the trial—a convincing proof of the efficiency and absolute reliability of B.S.A. motor-bicycles. Standard gears were used on all four machines.

HOW TO KNOW YOUR CAR.

Could you identify your car if it had been stolen and later recovered by the police? Most automobile owners say they can, but the police prove time and time again they cannot. As a matter of fact most car owners depend for identification on some scratch on the body or some broken screw in the chassis. They do not stop to consider that models in ten thousand lots are being turned out that differ very little from each other and that by the time a thief has run a stolen car through his "service station" it would puzzle the most careful owner to identify his car.

The only safe method of placing identification marks on a car is to place them all on major parts of the mechanism, such as stamping punch marks on the various units and then rubbing them over with grease until they are as nearly indistinguishable as discernible. Another clever idea is to bore a few small holes a mere fraction of an inch into the framework at a given place carefully measured from a permanently located mark. Then fill these holes with lead and smear the spot well with grease. If there comes a time when it is necessary to identify the car, it is a simple matter to measure off the proper distance, scrape a little lead off and prove ownership of the car.

MOTOR DEAL.

FISHER BODY STOCK EXCHANGED.

Cleveland, June 25.—Offer of General Motors to exchange Fisher Body Corporation stock for General Motors stock on the basis of two and one-half of the latter for one share of Fisher Body stock was approved here yesterday by stockholders of the Fisher Body Corporation of Ohio.

Accordingly, the Ohio corporation will formally pass into possession of General Motors on July 1. A small minority of 900 shares had held out against the offer, the remainder of the holders of the total of 100,000 shares approving the transfer some time ago. Holders of 96 shares disapproved at yesterday's meeting. On the basis of \$200 a share for General Motors, Fisher Body holders are obtaining about \$500 a share. The present book value is around \$210. This transfer will leave Yellow Coach and Cab Company as the only subsidiary of the great corporation not owned entirely.

PREPARING FOR A MOTERING HOLIDAY.

One of the main factors contributing towards an enjoyable motoring holiday is freedom from trouble. This applies in all cases, because even if a driver is an expert at things mechanical, he will not wish to spend his time putting his car in order, whilst if he is a novice the possibility of finding himself in the hands of a strange garage whilst on holiday is by no means pleasing to contemplate.

For this reason, says "The Light Car and Cyclecar," it is advisable to make sure before setting out that the car is in tip-top running order. There is no need to dismantle it piecemeal, or even to undertake anything in the nature of an extensive overhaul, but a little attention given during the week-end and evenings preceding the holiday will be well repaid.

MOTERING-CUM-CAMPING.

The possession of a small car obviates many of the problems which would otherwise beset the holiday-maker, but even so, one has to consider the questions of where to go, what attractions lie at the journey's end, how much will it cost, and so forth. If finances have to be considered carefully, a camping holiday offers many advantages.

A writer in "The Light Car and Cyclecar," who, with a friend, spent three weeks' holiday under canvas last year, says that no holiday has ever proved so completely enjoyable. An added attraction lay in the fact that on return it was found that expenses had not amounted to £20 altogether, this amount including food, tent, petrol, oil and pocket money.

HIGH-SPEED BUSES.

Some of the new motorbuses now being put on the road in the provinces are very different from the cumbersome vehicles which used to be met toiling up a rise on bottom gear, and motorists who wish to pass one uphill would be well advised to do so in an intermediate gear, writes "Focus" in "The Light Car and Cyclecar."

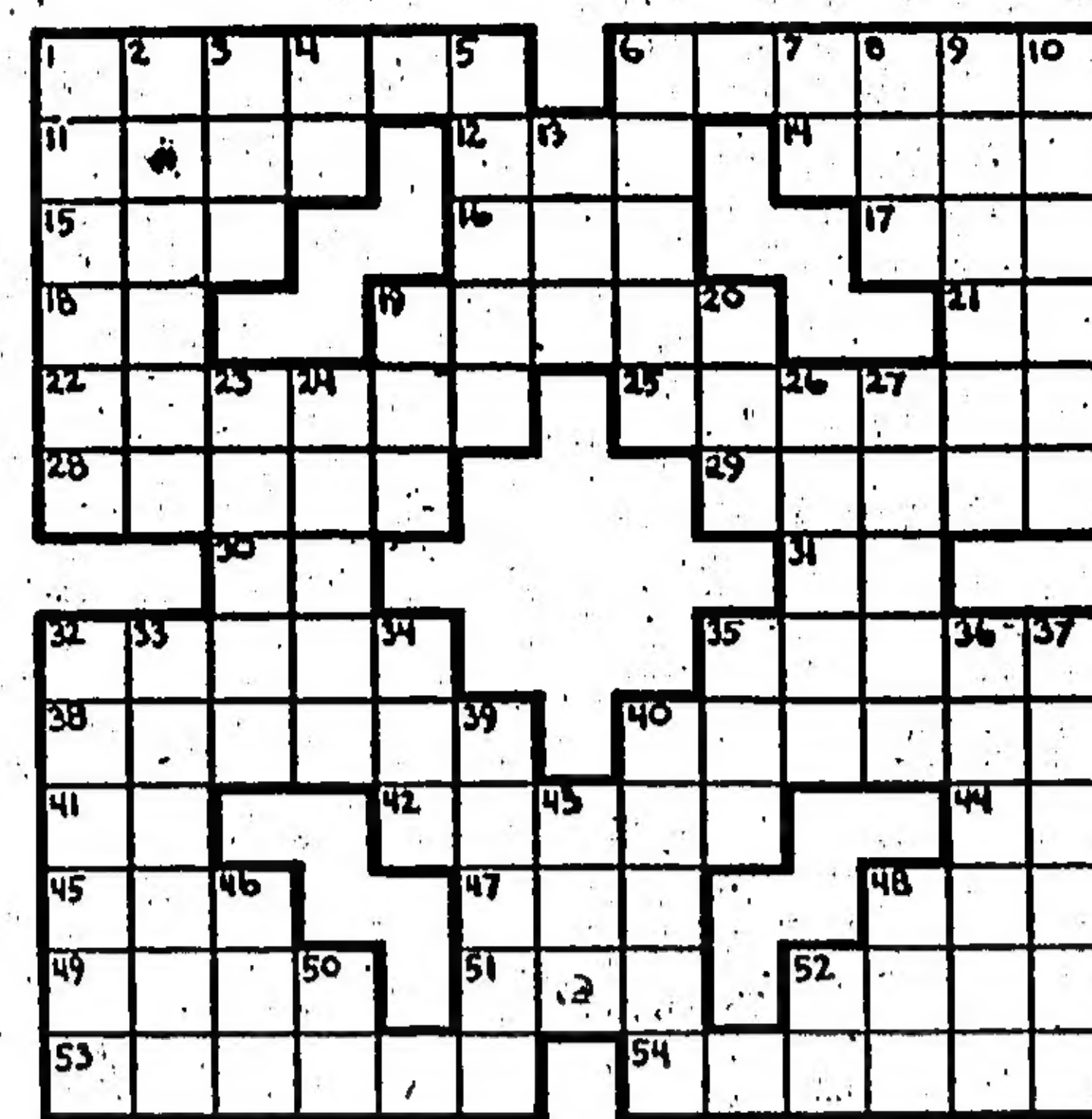
These buses possess unexpected powers of acceleration when the drivers change down, and a driver trying to overtake one on top gear towards the crest of a hill may easily find himself in a difficulty if another vehicle is coming in the opposite direction. For this reason it is safer to overtake in a lower gear, as this usually gives one ample speed to get ahead and eliminates the possibility of being "stalled" in a critical position.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM EASES PAIN.

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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

- 1-To talk nonsense
- 2-Constrain in any manner
- 11-To the sea side
- 12-Dexterity
- 14-Kingdom of S. E. Asia
- 15-Turn to the right, said to horses
- 16-A little
- 17-Young bear
- 18-Toward a higher place
- 19-Befriended
- 21-Mother of Uranus
- 22-Add
- 23-One who invades
- 24-To hanker (colloq.)
- 25-To array
- 26-Places (abbr.)
- 31-Upon
- 32-To turn aside
- 35-Combining form.
- Flower
- 38-Nook
- 40-Glided by

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 41-Railroad (abbr.)
- 42-Preclude
- 44-Prefix. To
- 45-International (abbr.)
- 47-Wrath
- 48-551 (Roman)
- 49-A vegetable
- 51-Portuguese colony on W. coast of India
- 52-To refuse
- 53-Partaining to
- Mc. Ktna
- 54-Household linen collectively

VERTICAL

- 1-Wild animal
- 2-City of N. Syria
- 3-Insect
- 4-Exit
- 5-Violent
- 6-Wild animal
- 7-A state (abbr.)
- 8-Incorporated (abbr.)

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 9-Standards of comparison
- 10-Fire brands
- 13-To clear of
- 18-Insect
- 20-Father (familiar)
- 22-Newspaper
- 24-City in Prussia
- 25-Smooths out
- 27-Small helix
- 32-Writer
- 33-Insect
- 34-A color
- 35-Swiss river
- 36-Doctor
- 37-Singularity
- 38-Irradiating
- 40-Song of joy
- 43-Brother (abbr.)
- 45-Half a score
- 48-River in N. E. Scotland
- 50-Topographical
- Engineer (abbr.)
- 52-Member Parliament (abbr.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
 Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to the words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to the words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to the words crossing them, and they in turn will give you a clue to the words crossing them.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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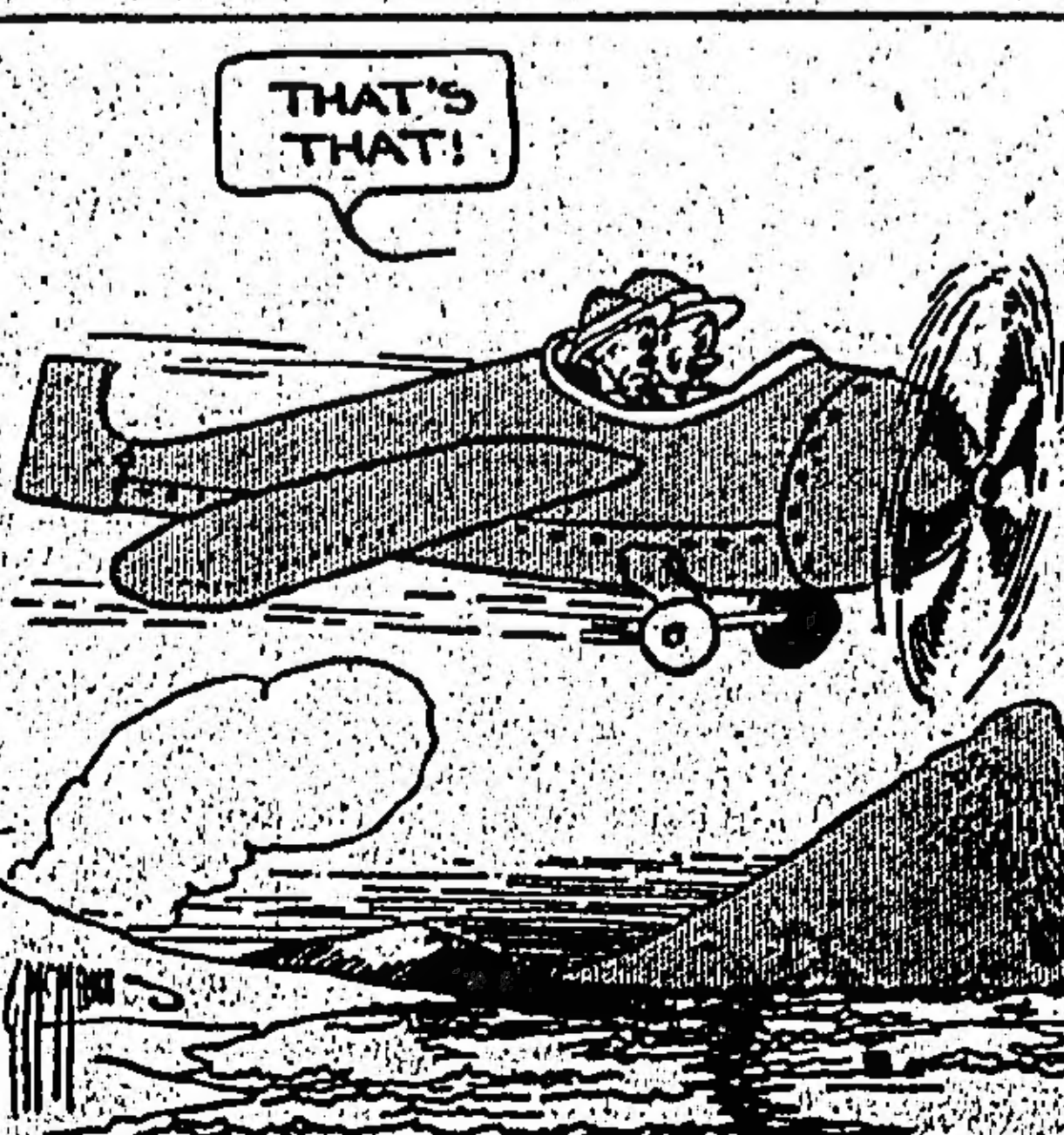
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CHEFOO NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chefoo, Aug. 20. During the closing days of July the C.I.M. Schools gave their Closing Exercises in the Memorial Hall, and as this event is looked forward to as one of the chief events of the summer, a very large gathering of friends and relatives assembled to witness the carrying out of the programmes which had been prepared. Owing to the crowded state of Chefoo at this season, and to enable as many as possible to participate in these Exhibitions, all the lower windows of the Hall were removed and a platform erected at the East end for the convenience of those who were unable to gain admission to the Hall, so that in this way a great company was provided for. The weather was all that could be desired throughout the three days, which added not a little to the enjoyment of all.

The Preparatory School, led off with an excellent programme which was carefully and painstakingly rendered to the enjoyment of all privileged to be present. The chair was filled by Mr. Embery, of Shanghai, who at the close of the programme gave a most helpful address to the children taking as his subject the word "Prep," and from it enforcing many searching and strengthening lessons.

The distribution of prizes followed and as usual caused a great deal of excitement among the children, all of whom were looking forward to receiving at least one. The "Conduct Prize" which is the one most coveted, was this year won by Marjorie Smith, who received a great round of applause as she went forward to receive same. As Jessica Broomhall ran Majorie a very close second, she too was made the happy recipient of a similar prize. The prizes were most gracefully presented by Mrs. Embery, assisted by Miss Kendon, the Principal of the School. Following is the programme and the prize list.

The Programme.

Opening hymn, and prayer; piano-forte duet, M. Porter and E. Toome; song, "The Huntsman's Song," Upper School; recitation, "Tommy and the Crow," Lower 1; songs, "The Little Bird" and "The Dromedary," Lower School; recitation, "Excelsior," Stanley Rist. (This piece was specially written for this Exhibition by the Mother of one of the scholars); piano-forte solo, "Saltarello," Gertrude Bristow; 2 songs, "Waiting Willows" and "The Honey Bee," Upper School; recitation, "3 Lazy Chicks," Kindergarten; song, "The Donkey Ride," Upper School; recitation, "The Naughty Day," Mary Weller; recitation, "Yesterday," Transition; piano-forte duet, "Primrose Dance," Berta Bird and Dorothy Broomhall; song, "Guess" Lower School; recitation, "My Cat, Billy," Kindergarten; song, "Pickles," Upper School; recitation, "The First Tangle," Diana Wedderburn; piano-forte solo, "Butterfly Dance," Berta Bird; song, "Boy Scouts," Upper School; recitation, "Suffer Them to Come," Transition; song, "The Good Shepherd," Whole School; recitation, "A Lesson of Faith," Upper School.

Prize List.

Form prizes: Upper 1.—1st, Robert Whitelaw; 2nd, Berta Bird; 3rd, Stanley Weller; 4th, Bill Fleischman; Steady Work; Lionel Bruce and Jessica Broomhall; Special Prize; Ruth Lewis.

Lower 1.—1st, Robertson Sinton; 2nd, Jack Weil; Steady Work; Stanley Rowe, Betty Wight, and Dorothy Walker.

Transition.—1st, Mary Weller; 2nd, Edith Bruce; Progress; Mark Griffen, and Bobby Dunlap.

Kindergarten.—1st, Alison Porter; 2nd, Russell Rist; Progress; Clifford Mellow; Steady Work; Vera Driffin.

Scripture.—Upper 1, Stanley Weller; Lower 1, Gertrude Bristow; Transition, Arnold Clarke; Kindergarten, Russell Rist.

Handwork (Writing, Drawing and Brushwork).—Upper 1, Mildred Porter; Lower 1, Alistair Taylor; Transition, Per Brandtmar; Kindergarten, Alison Porter.

Sewing and Knitting.—Upper 1, Muriel Rouse; Lower 1, Claire Whitelaw; Lower School, Edith Bruce.

Music.—Jessica Broomhall and Ruth Lewis.

Conduct Prize.—Marjorie Smith; Extra Conduct Prize, Jessica Broomhall.

The Girls' School. The girls' school provided the programme on the middle day, and the excellent piano-forte playing and part singing by the girls was a great treat to the vast company assembled in the Memorial Hall.

Dr. S. Peil took the chair and based the remarks of his address on "Thinking His thoughts after Him." At the close of the programme Mrs. Russell Brown distributed the Prizes to the successful scholars.

The conduct watch, which is the Blue Ribbon of the day, was this year awarded to Peggy Brown.

The second part of the programme was carried out as usual on the Girls' School Tennis Court, and the grace, skill, and rhythmic movements of the girls during the various exercises called forth a loud mood of well deserved praise. The programme was as follows:—Piano-forte duet, "Minuet and Trio," (Beethoven), D. Embery and D. Kirk; patriotic recitations, "England, America, Scotland, Ire-

land," two songs, "When Daisies Pled," (A rue), "Merry Winds of Springtime," (Tachikowsky), Lower School; patriotic recitations, "Australia, Sweden, Canada," (Weber), L. Kauderer; cantata, "The Singing Leaves" (Lowell and Rathbone) Whole School; Drill: dumb-bells, Forms 3 and 4; ropes, Forms 2 and 2 b; cymbals, Forms 6 and 6; health exercises, Form 4; figure marching, the whole school.

Girls' Prizes.

Form prizes, (awarded to Girls obtaining 75 per cent. and over):—Form 2b 77 per cent. Grace Sinton; Form 2a 77 per cent. Doris Rouse, 77 per cent. Eleanor Ford, 78 per cent. Peggy Harding, 85 per cent. Mary Macpherson; Form 3 80 per cent. Joan Matthews, 82 per cent. Gladys Warren; Form 4 85 per cent. Winnifred Lack; Form 5b 76 per cent. Doris Embery, 79 per cent. Marion Williamson, 82 per cent. Helen Smith; Form 6a 87 per cent. Mildred Oldfield.

Special prizes have been awarded to four Girls who would have gained their percentage but for illness.

Form 2b 78 per cent. Muriel Embery (misses 3 papers), 78 per cent. Edna Rist (misses 5 papers); Form 2a 87 per cent. Grace Castleton; Form 4 89 per cent. Dorothy Kirk (misses half one Exam).

Scripture prizes.—Form 2b 83 per cent. Edna Rist; Form 2a 85 per cent. Eleanor Ford; Form 3 87 per cent. Marjorie Moore; Form 4 89 per cent. Winnifred Lack; Form 5b 92 per cent. Helen Smith; Form 6a 86 per cent. Rachel Lewis, 88 per cent. Mildred Oldfield; Form 6 83 per cent. Betty Brown.

Drawing Prizes.—Lower School, Mary Macpherson; Middle School, Dorothy Kirk; Upper School, Sheila Tull.

London Successes.

At this year's Annual Exhibition of the Royal Drawing Society in the Guildhall Art Gallery, London, for work sent in by Public Schools, Grammar Schools, High Schools etc. of the British Isles and the Dominions, the following awards were given for work sent up from this school. Class Drawings (6 sheets) 1st Class commended, Ruth Henderson Smith; Geometrical Drawings, Bronze Star, Mary Abbott; Drawings from Chinese Life, Bronze Star, Peggy Harris; Drawings from Chinese Life, Bronze Star, Kathleen Hoskman.

A letter from the Royal Drawing Society's Council, dated 27th April, 1927 stated that they were desirous of adding a sheet of Peggy Harris' drawings to the permanent King Edward the 7th and Queen Alexandra Memorial Collection, and for which they offered an honorarium.

Sewing Prizes.—Form 2b Leona Davies, Honourable Mention, Muriel Embery, Lillian Palmer; Form 2a May Polhill, Honourable Mention, Mary Macpherson; Form 3 Joan Orr, Gladys Warren; Form 4 Doris Anderson.

Music Prizes.—Lower School, Mary Macpherson, Lorna Whitelaw; Middle School, Winnifred Lack, Dorothy Kirk; Upper School, Lena Kauderer.

All round prize (presented by Mrs. Pote-Hunt):—Upper School, Peggy Brown, Marion Williamson; Lower School, Leona Davies.

Special prize for service to school as Prefect, Sheila Tull.

The conduct watch (presented by the old girls), Peggy Brown.

The usual Bibles were presented to the nine girls leaving school.

Boys' Activities.

The boys' school gave the closing exhibition when the Hall was again packed with a large and enthusiastic audience who followed the various items of the programme with keen interest. The programme was well rendered, the singing being in advance, if anything, of former years, and merited the repeated applause given.

The Chair was taken by one of the "Old Boys" Mr. Charles Hartwell, who gave to the boys a stirring address on "Obedience."

The Prizes were most graciously presented by Mrs. Hartwell. The Drill on the quadrangle following was fully up to past years and was greatly appreciated by all present.

The closing of the school collection at the close of the drill exercises brought another year's Exhibition to a most successful close.

The boys' programme was:—opening prayer, song by the Lower School; recitation, "Lechivier" Form 2; piano duet, "A Waltz," E. & J. Weller; song, "Carnovale" Lower School; recitation, "The Revenge," Form 3; song, "Lovely Apperling" Lower School; recitation, "A Te Deum of the common place," Form 4; piano solo, "Minuet & Trio," L. Dunlap; recitation, "Samson Agonistes," Form 5a.

Prize List. Form 2, D. Parry, 75 per cent., R. Sanford, 80 per cent., C. Brook, 87 per cent.

Form 4, L. Dunlap, 80 per cent., J. Weller, 81 per cent.

Form 5a, A. Phillips, 75 per cent., A. Smith, 77 per cent.

Form 6a, N. Dorval, 78 per cent., J. Stoble, 80 per cent., S. Mair, 84 per cent.

Form 6, C. Fairclough, 76 per cent., P. Davies, 81 per cent., J. Palmer, 82 per cent., E. Andrews, 87 per cent.

Special Prizes.

Form 6, scripture, E. Andrews, C. Fairclough, English, E. Andrews, mathematics, P. Davies, Latin, E. Andrews, French, E. Andrews, science, E. Andrews, book-keeping, J. Pote-Hunt, P. Moore.

Form 5a, Latin, S. Mair, French, S. Mair, book-keeping, N. Dorval.

Drawing Prize, E. Rouse. Neatness Prize, A. Smith (Senior). G. Johns (Junior).

Captain Pote-Hunt's Special Prize (for best all round boy in Conduct, Work and Sports), Senior, J. Palmer, Junior, D. Darlington. E. Jane Judd, Special Prize (for best all round boy in Form 4), L. Dunlap.

Sports shields presented by W. Forsyth Esq. of Shanghai, football, J. Pote-Hunt, cricket, P. Moore, rowing, P. Moore.

House shield, presented by H. Peyton Stephens Esq. to be held by the House which is top in Conduct, Work, and Sports. Won by Livingstone house.

Outdoor Sports.

The Children's Special Service Mission was held during the past fortnight on the sands, special services for children under the able leadership of Rev. H. Weller have been well attended, and much enjoyed by a large number of children and adults.

Several enjoyable musicales have been held both at the C. I. M. Hall and at the Navy "Y" which have been largely patronised, and much enjoyed.

Cricket has been well to the fore during the past month as well as Tennis, the latter having been enjoyed by our visiting Friends as much as by the local Residents. To-day the local tennis club met the Officers of the American Navy and were sadly beaten, the Navy carrying off five out of the six events.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. William MacDonald Malcolm which event took place at Temple Hill Hospital on the 12th inst. after an illness lasting but a few days.

"Bill" as he was affectionately called by all his friends, was one of the best known and much loved of the younger residents here. He was a very happy disposition and being possessed with a strong body and vigorous spirit was one of the best athletes in the Port, a keen sportsman, and one ready to help wherever he was needed. His loss will be a keen one to many, and his happy, winsome smile and cheery word will be greatly missed by us one and all.

The funeral service took place on Saturday afternoon, the first part taking place in the Union Church conducted by the Principal of the C. I. M. Boys' School of which Mr. Malcolm was an "Old Boy."

Mr. McCarthy in a short but impressive address referred to the young life so suddenly cut off, pointing out that this was not the end but the beginning of life which was life indeed, fuller, richer, and complete in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ who loved us and gave Himself for us. He earnestly exhorted all present to see to it that the lesson of this short life might not be wasted as it spoke so definitely to each and all with the cry "Be ye also ready for ye know not in what hour the Son of Man cometh." The Hymns "Lead Kindly Light" and "Fight the good fight" were sung, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played by Mr. D. Kay as the body was borne from the Church. The Interment took place at The East Beach Cemetery when the Rev. B. M. McOwan, the Port Chaplain, read the Committal Prayers.

A very large number of sorrowing friends gathered both in the Church and at the Cemetery and many beautiful floral tributes spoke volumes to the loss of one highly esteemed and loved by the Community. Our deepest sympathy is with Dr. W. & Mrs. Malcolm and with the other members of the family in the heavy loss they have sustained.

PARACHUTE DROPPING.

NORWEGIAN JOURNALIST'S FEAT.

Melbourne, July 31.

A parachute dropping from an aeroplane was a spectacular novelty that attracted between 4,000 and 5,000 spectators to the North Essendon aerodrome on Saturday. The parachutist was a young Norwegian journalist (Mr. Haakon Quiller), who arrived recently on the motor ship "Tricolor," and who was demonstrating the new parachute invention of the Thornton Blad double expansion type.

A stiff northerly gale, blowing irregularly across the aerodrome, rendered any attempt at dropping from high altitudes impossible. When the D.H.9 Lachlan aeroplane began to taxi in the teeth of the wind, the velocity of the gale was estimated at from 40 to 45 miles an hour. Two Moth aeroplanes formed an aerial escort. The Lachlan was working against the wind, at 2,000ft. above the ground, when Mr. Quiller jumped from its side.

The gale caught the parachute and it appeared to open before its operator had fallen more than 20ft. from the machine roaring above him.

Mr. Quiller fell softly and safely beyond a rise in the undulating ground near the Board of Works' new reservoir. Mr. Quiller will attempt on Saturday next further parachute descents. If conditions are more favourable the parachutist will ascend to 15,000ft. or higher, before jumping.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY.

According to the Officer Administering the Government of Wei-hai-wei, twenty-eight years of British rule have enabled the people to rise from poverty to prosperity. When Sir James Stewart Lockhart took over the administration in 1901 the territory of Wei-hai-wei was a roadless, desolate tract of land inhabited by a poverty-stricken peasantry, who earned a bare subsistence by fishing and tilling the soil; of trade, other than the barter of dried fish for native wine, none existed, for the simple reason that the territory produced no commodity suitable for export. But British rule has produced a striking change. The people, unhampered by excessive taxation, have developed agricultural pursuits, waste land has been reclaimed and put under cultivation, good roads have been constructed, a part of the former mule tracks, and industry and commerce have been fostered. To-day a common sight is the congestion of the roads leading into Port Edward with lines of carts bringing in the produce of the territory and the neighbouring Chinese districts, or carrying back into the interior imports for distribution. Revenue has kept pace with the general prosperity. In 1901-02, the year in which the Colonial Office first took over the administration of Wei-hai-wei, the total revenue amounted to \$22,000; in 1926 the net-revenue collected was \$240,782, and there existed, in addition, a balance of \$152,484 to the credit of the Government. Apart from all other considerations, however, the great blessing that British rule has brought to the people of the territory during the past twenty-eight years has been the gift of peace—a gift that will be gratefully remembered by the people long after the British Government shall have ceased to function in the territory. At the moment the territory of Wei-hai-wei has a special interest for many people in this country owing to the fact that the War Office, in the interests of the health of the troops comprising the Shanghai Defence Force, has arranged for one battalion at a time being sent there throughout the summer from Shanghai. Wei-hai-wei's healthy climate and the opportunities it gives for recreation need no "boosting," and the precaution should be as productive of good as the old-time practice of sending troops from the plains to the hill stations in India during the hot spell. It will relieve Shanghai of some of its congestion and at the same time give the troops an estimate of life in China under peaceful conditions which they would not at present find anywhere near their original camping ground—"China Express and Telegraph."

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1927.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tyiam Byewash	Do.	Do.
Tyiam Intermediate	Do.	Do.
Tyiam Tuk	Do.	Do.
Wong Nei Chung	211' 5"	Do.
Pokfulum	Do.	Do.
[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow"; A. denotes "Above Overflow"]		

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tyiam	224.80	324.80
Tyiam Byewash	22.37	22.37
Tyiam Intermediate	195.80	195.80
Tyiam Tuk	1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	25.58	30.34
Pokfulum	68.00	68.00
Total	2,114.73	2,114.41

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1926	1927
Consumption	235.17	330.23
Estimated population, 403,320	413,640	
Consumption per head	18.8	25.7

Constant Supply in all Rider Main districts from July 1 to 8, inclusive. From July 9 to 18, intermittent supply in all districts west of Garden Road. From July 19 to 23, the supply was seriously disorganised owing to damage to the supply mains in the eastern and western districts. From July 24 to 31, 1926, an intermittent supply to all rider main districts was maintained. Full supply in all rider main districts during July 1927.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	Level	Level
Shek Lai Poi Reservoir 9'4" B. Do.		
Reception Reservoir		

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	352.50
Shek Lai Poi Reservoir	99.44	100.80
Reception Reservoir		
Total	451.94	453.30

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1926	1927
Consumption	80.24	106.48
Estimated population 156,440	161,080	
Consumption per head	18.6	21.3

Full Supply in all districts during July, 1926 and 1927. Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. Total rainfall to July 31, 1926, 65.78 inches; July 31, 1927, 72.18 inches.

DUSTY SHUTTERS.

TALES OF WEALTH BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

In the middle of one of the busiest thoroughfares of London there is a shop, shuttered, bolted and barred. Some years ago, a brightly polished brass base to the window bore super-imposed on the centre the name of the proprietor done in letters of gold on plate glass. A similar sign hung over the top.

Now, however, the accumulated dust of ages has blotted out the gold lettering, dust and mud splashes have tarnished the brass-work, so that it is almost indistinguishable from the unpainted woodwork, and the steel shutters are pulled down and are rusty. The premises have been like this for years.

Yet the place is inhabited—by a man who is reputed to be very wealthy, and a staff of servants consisting of a cook-housekeeper, a man and a manservant. But the only sign that people live there is the front door at the side of the shop, which is of thick oak, and which has recently been dusted.

Shutters Up.

Inside, however, the dwelling part of the house, which consists of ten rooms, is expensively furnished and stored with valuable objects d'art, beautiful silverware and valuable jewellery.

The wealthy old gentleman is Mr. M. Lyon, who for years carried on business there as a jeweller and silversmith. But some years ago the shop shutters were closed down, and since then they have not been lifted.

A "Star" reporter called there in an endeavour to solve the mystery. With the sun emphasising the derelict appearance of the exterior the place had a sinister atmosphere, accentuated by the fact that not a sound came from inside the house, and that there was no answer to repeated rings of the two electric bells.

But the "Star" man was able to solve the mystery from information which he gathered elsewhere. Many startling and intriguing stories have been told to explain why the shop was closed so suddenly, and why Mr. Lyon refused to do any business, although the shop was still "full of stock valued at many thousands of pounds." But, unfortunately, they are more romantic than true.

Falling Eyesight.

The shop is not full of stock. The many showcases are dusty, but empty, and there is no idle manager, who is not allowed to transact business of any kind, behind the shuttered windows.

The truth is this. Mr. Lyon was a craftsman proud of his work, but constant strain on his eyesight which it entailed, caused him to go nearly blind. Being wealthy, and having no need to sell his business, therefore, Mr. Lyon decided to give it up, but remain in the premises, which he owns. He had been in business there for many years, and his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, died there about five years ago.

When his affliction became acute, therefore, he decided to close the shop, and he sold to expert dealers most of the valuable contents, reserving for his own rooms only those which he prized most. Being a kind-hearted man, however, he did not want to give notice to his assistant, so he kept him on at the house.

Neighbours' Curiosity.

As time goes on, unfortunately, Mr. Lyon's eyesight becomes worse, and he also becomes more feeble. That is why he leads the life of a semi-recluse, and goes out only occasionally, mostly, on the arm of his housekeeper, who attends him, or the assistant who for a long time worked with him in the shop.

Residents in the neighbourhood of Holborn, however, are at a loss to explain why the premises are never painted, and why Mr. Lyon steadfastly refuses to let his shop premises or to discuss many offers which he has had for the sale of the premises, which, owing to their position, are very valuable.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

September 4, 1927.

12th Sunday After Trinity. Holy Communion (8 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Preacher: Rev. W. R. Cannell. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Preacher: Rev. E. A. Rigden, R.N.

There will be a Special Gathering after Evensong, Music, Light Refreshments.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.] Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m. Subject: "Man." Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address, open:—Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.



THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

JULY—DECEMBER ISSUE

THE BUSY MAN'S STAND-BY

Arranged in Numerical Order

Specimen Page:

- Central—22 The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22 "China Mail" (Newspaper), 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22 The Dollar Directory Co., 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22 Telephone Hand Book, 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22 "Hongkong Sunday Herald," 5, Wyndham St.
Peak—22 Bellamy, L. C. F., Res., 358, The Peak.
Peak—22 H.K. Tramways, Ltd., General Manager's Res., 358, The Peak.
Kowloon—22 Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Cement Works, Hok-un.
Central—23 Aubrey, Dr., office, Alexandra Bldg.
Central—23 Macgown, Dr. J. C., Office, Alexandra Bldg.
Central—23 Anderson, Dr. J. W., Office, Alexandra Bldg.
Peak—23 Knight, C. C., Res., 184, The Peak.
Peak—23 Butterfield & Swire, Mr. C. C. Knight, Res., 184, The Peak.
Peak—23 Little, J. H., Res., 183, The Peak.
Peak—23 Butterfield & Swire, Little, J. H., Res., 183, The Peak.
Kowloon—23 Ye Fong Chan, 138, Temple St., Yau-mat.
Central—24 Tak Shun Bank, 155, Queen's Road C.
Peak—24 Stewart, Rev., A. D., Res., 112, The Peak.
Kowloon—24 Dixon, H., Res., 4, Lysemoon Villas, Chatham Rd.
Central—25 Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Aberdeen Dock, Aberdeen.
Peak—25 Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Chief Manager's Res., 508, Magazine Gap, The Peak.
Peak—25 Dyer, R. M., Res., Magazine Gap, 508, The Peak.
Kowloon—25 Eastern Store, 314, Nathan Road.
Central—26 Alice Memorial Hospital, 72a, Hollywood Rd.
Peak—26 Matilda Hospital, 187-189, The Peak.
Peak—26 Sanders, Dr. J. Herbert; 187-189, The Peak.
Kowloon—26 Tu Chan, 91, Alpin St.
Central—27 Ross, Alex. & Co., (China), Ltd., Prince's Bldg.
Kowloon—27 Bond, C., Res., 106, Kowloon Tong.
Central—28 Police Station, Shaukiwan.

\$1.00

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THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

5, Wyndham Street.

A VITAL PROBLEM.

NEED OF A NEW NATION IN CHINA.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in "Time and Tide," has little sympathy with those who regard its "Intellectual Renaissance" as the clue to the truth in Chinese affairs. He writes:

The dominant fact in China is the social system, produced by the Confucian code of ethics, which through countless generations has inculcated in the race principles of passive resistance, and imposed upon it a chronic burden of over-population. Neither intellectual renaissances, political revolutions, nor pious resolutions can alter the immemorial tradition of the race which decrees, with all the force of imperative instinct and religious belief, that a man's first duty is to provide as many male descendants as possible for the comfort of his ancestors. The first result of this social system is that China breeds four generations to Europe's three; the next, following directly from the first, is that the polluting swarms of humanity thus produced, are condemned to a struggle for bare subsistence so fierce, and to a standard of living so pitifully low, that for the masses the ever-inexistent and unsolvable problem is that of keeping body and soul together. The whole history of China bears eloquent testimony to this central fact. It must be evident that so long as such conditions exist, the mental attitude of the New China, and the effect of its Intellectual Renaissance, are of no more importance than the twitterings of sparrows on the housetops. The lesson to be learned from the present paroxysm of unrest and disorder is a lesson already writ large in the annals of the race, namely, that under a social system which produces these results, only the strong hand of despotic authority can hold in check the lawless minority, to whom disorder means opportunities of rising and remaining above the hunger-line. The numbers and activities of the bandits and freebooters have always increased, as they are doing to-day, in the absence of an effective central authority, ruling ruthlessly in the Oriental manner. The peasants, plundered and driven from their ruined homes, and the desperate victims of the military press gangs, are finally driven by necessity into the ranks of the lawless.

The collective intelligence of the race must be led to perceive that most of its discontents and disasters are the unavoidable consequences of their present social system. Educate and alter the state of mind which regards with equanimity an infant mortality of 85 per cent.; convince Young China that there is no great virtue in being a grandfather at forty; and the way will then be prepared for the birth of a new Chinese nation—really new, because freed from the chief cause of all its suffering and unrest, the grime of famine.

TORE SHIRT OFF.

ROW OVER 10 CENTS CHANGE.

William D. Dahms, 25 years old, Shanghai tobacco merchant, was fined \$25 in American Commissioner Nelson E. Lorton's Court, Shanghai, when he was tried on a charge of assaulting two employees in the Carlton cafe after a dispute arising out of ten cents change. Major C. P. Holcomb conducted the prosecution, while Attorney Sidney A. Moss appeared for the defence.

According to the version given the Court by Major Holcomb, and two Chinese witnesses, Dahms, sitting with two friends in the dance-hall on August 12, bought a dance ticket for 50 cents, protesting when he said the change brought back was 10 cents short. Demanding to see Manager Al Israel, he went down to the cashier's office, but the manager was absent. Then, according to the story, Dahms went to the general office, tore the shirt off the cashier, and beat him up before he was overpowered by other employees. Joseph Hawkins, assistant manager, and Y. K. Hung, a chit boy, corroborated this story, together with the complaining cashier.

Dahms on the stand, however, declared he had merely knocked at the cashier's desk on his way out, but receiving no response, had entered and, to defend himself against a threatened attack, had raised his hand. Then, he said, somebody threw a book at him, which glanced off his head and hit Chee, the cashier. This, the complainant denied.

In giving his decision, Mr. Lorton declared that the defendant had no right to enter a private office at 12.30 o'clock in the morning and that he was puzzled over the statement that the Chinese had attempted to assault Dahms.

"In my ten years in China," said Mr. Lorton, "I have noticed that the Chinese are a peaceful people, as far as they individually are concerned with foreigners. It does not seem plausible that this frail Chinese would have attacked Dahms. He therefore fined him for disorderly conduct, the fine being paid immediately afterward.

BRITAIN'S HOSPITALS.

FUTURE OF VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS.

Meetings of the British Medical Association were mostly concerned with highly professional or technical matters, but the Section of Sociology, which met only on one day, discussed a matter of the utmost importance to the public, especially to those who are directly concerned with local government or with the administration of hospitals. The chair was taken by Dr. Kay Menzies, principal medical officer to the London County Council, and a discussion on the future relationship of municipalities to the voluntary hospitals was opened by Dr. Herbert Eason, senior ophthalmic surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Dr. Eason briefly described this relationship as it had existed in the past, and showed that the contact had been very slight, but over and above the comparatively simple association he had described there had of recent years been a great development both in the activities of municipal institutions and, in London, of institutions controlled by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, especially in the direction of treating special diseases or special conditions in particular institutions, thus impinging on the province of the general hospitals. These developments, he thought, were not without danger to the effective education of medical students in the schools attached to voluntary hospitals. He felt that in all discussions as to the future we must, in the interests both of medical education and of the public, insist that no arrangements will be approved which will interfere with the free access of all types, whether serious or trivial, to the voluntary hospitals with medical schools.

Dr. Eason then gave a list, from his point of view very formidable, of the conditions already dealt with in hospitals or institutions provided by municipalities or other public bodies. He included the notifiable infectious diseases, and it was not quite clear whether he desired such cases to be received into general hospitals, nor was it mentioned that for years medical students had received their training in infectious diseases in the municipal hospitals organised for the reception of such cases.

Poor Law Reform.

He then asked why this question had suddenly developed such a high importance. He stated his belief that the answer to that question lay in the avowed intention of the present Minister of Health to bring before Parliament a proposal for some measure of Poor Law reform. He agreed that in the interests of co-ordination and improvement of the public health service the proposed transfer of the infirmaries to the municipalities would be productive of great benefit, and that this could be stated without the slightest reflection on the manner in which boards of guardians have carried out their duties in the past.

Nothing had been more marked in recent years than the improvement in the standard of medical and surgical services in Poor Law institutions. Their present administration, however, suffered from two grave defects: the first of these was the stigma of pauperism, the second was that Poor Law infirmaries had to be worked in a watertight compartments, whence difficulties arose with regard to the admission of patients. Boards of guardians were limited to making provision for persons in their own parish. The administration of these infirmaries by the municipality would remove all these restrictions and provide a

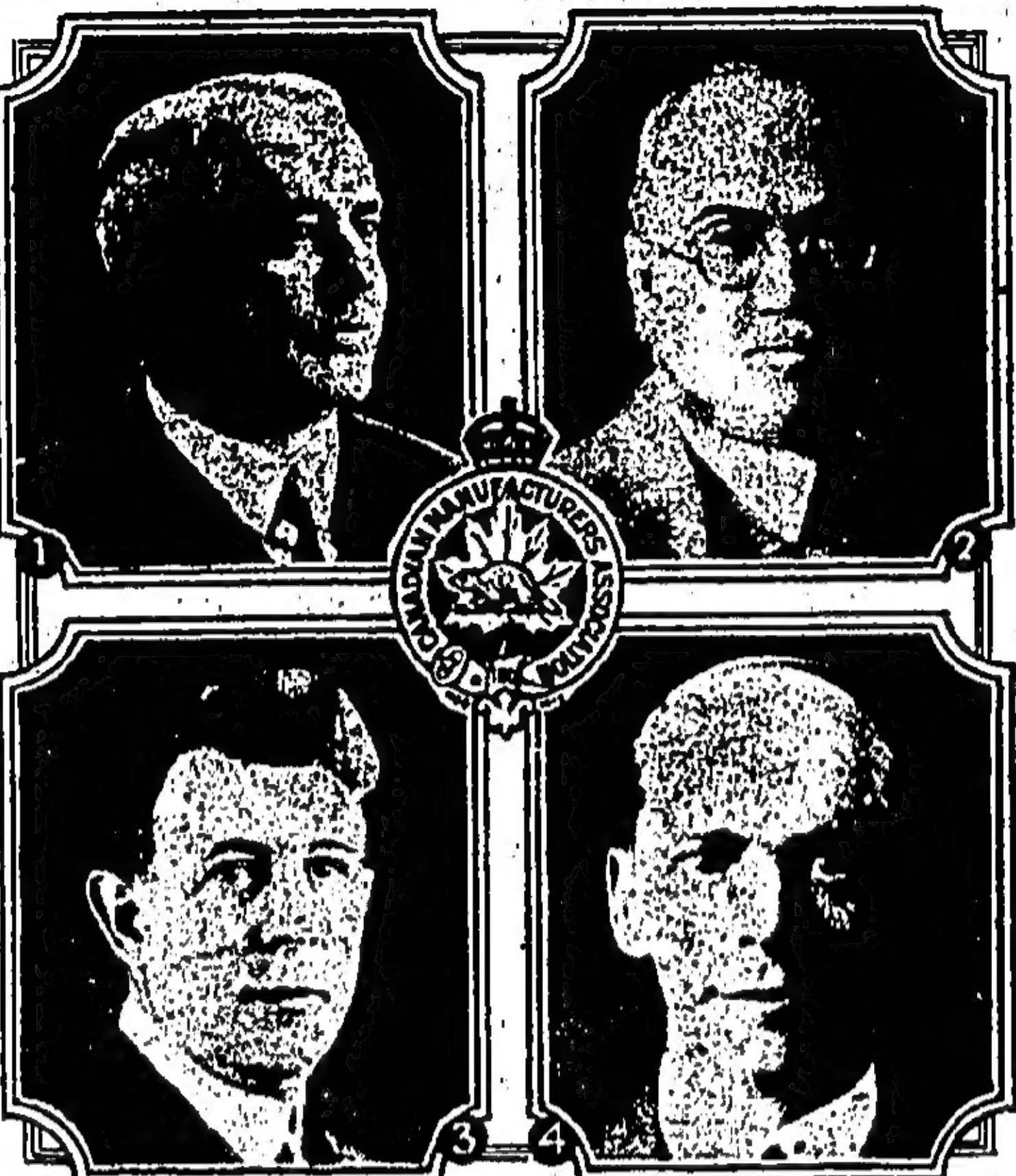
system of hospital accommodation as an integral part of the medical services of the country. It appeared to him, therefore, that the question under discussion really narrowed itself down to the question of the relationship between these Poor Law infirmaries and the voluntary hospitals if and when the former came under the control of the municipal authorities.

A Vital Distinction.

At present there were fundamental differences between the two types of institution, and of these the first was that the Poor Law infirmaries had no out-patient department. The out-patient department was an essential part of the general hospital, although it was the source of much administrative difficulty, for it was there very largely that the selection of cases for admission was carried out.

There was no need for these faults to be perpetuated, and in the Glasgow Poor Law Institution they had already been eliminated, and any scheme which would meet that deficiency should be cordially welcomed. The possibilities of the Poor Law hospitals, he thought, had not been sufficiently explored. The reason for this neglect probably lay in the nature of the institutions themselves, as too often in the past the hospital had been a mere adjunct of the workhouse. It was inadequately staffed with trained nurses, and the medical and surgical work had been left to part-time men who never met the board to whom the hospital belonged. Consequently they had no opportunities of suggesting improvements, and had a natural tendency to lose interest in administration.

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J. M. Taylor, President of C. M. A. 1926-27. J. E. Walsh, General Manager, J. M. Taylor, Chairman of Public Division, & W. Jones, Chairman Calgary Branch.

Enthusiasm displayed over the optimistic outlook for the West as a manufacturing region, was an outstanding feature of the annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers Association held in Calgary at the Canadian Pacific Hotel Palace June 2 to 5. The Association being the most powerful organization of its kind in Canada, held as in past years the attention of the commercial interests of the entire Dominion during their session in the West.

The convention was noteworthy this year in that it was the first time for the Association to meet in the Province of Alberta. Much significance is placed upon this fact, it

being considered an indication of the importance of the Prairie Provinces from a commercial standpoint alone, and a recognition on the part of Canadian manufacturers of the progress of the West.

A large number of members again displayed their interest in the scenic wonders of the Canadian Rockies for a large party made a post-convention journey westward from Calgary visiting Banff, Lake Louise and other famous resorts in the Rockies. The above officers who guided the association throughout the year, were largely responsible for the complete success of the annual gathering this year.

The Poor Law infirmaries had no choice in this matter and therefore no problem of selection. Many voluntary hospitals feared that they would be squeezed out of existence if the municipalities, with comparatively unlimited funds at their disposal, were to take over the infirmaries. He was not of that opinion, nor did he believe that the Minister of Health or anyone else had any desire to destroy the general hospitals. He believed they would survive the change; if not the State or the municipality of a system that was peculiarly adapted to swallow up the last remnant of the British genius and had been the foundation both of British medicine and British nursing.

Defect in Poor Law Hospitals.

Mr. M. A. Reynard, chief executive officer of the Glasgow Parish Council and District Board of Control, said there was an admitted shortage of hospital accommoda-

tion, and any scheme which would meet that deficiency should be cordially welcomed. The possibilities of the Poor Law hospitals, he thought, had not been sufficiently explored. The reason for this neglect probably lay in the nature of the institutions themselves, as too often in the past the hospital had been a mere adjunct of the workhouse. It was inadequately staffed with trained nurses, and the medical and surgical work had been left to part-time men who never met the board to whom the hospital belonged. Consequently they had no opportunities of suggesting improvements, and had a natural tendency to lose interest in administration.

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CHILDREN LIKE CHAMBER-LAIN'S PAIN BALM.

For "black and blue" bruises, sprains of wrists and ankles, strains of cords and muscles, stubbed toes, cuts, burns and other mishaps of childhood, Chamberlain's Pain Balm always gives relief. Does just as much for older people too. Eases their rheumatic pains, backaches and neuralgia. Just rub it on the sore spots. It is penetrating and quickly helps. Sold and recommended everywhere.

INDIAN ON TOUR.

VIEWS ON WHITE AUSTRALIAN POLICY.

Mutual benefits to India and Australia, alike should flow from the visit to, and travel in, this country of the Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who came to us as the accredited representative of the Indian Legislature to take part in the recent Canberra celebrations, says "The West Australian," which continues:—The people of this continent and of the great sub-continent of Asia, separated only though they be by comparatively narrow seas, know little of each other. Were it otherwise, as the presumption is it would be if there were more frequent interchanges of visits by their representative men, they might easily be more mutually helpful. As it is, both peoples, speaking of them in the mass, live in almost abysmal ignorance of each other's national character and national aspirations, are little acquainted with their respective cultures or their varying political and other problems, and deny themselves the economic advantages, which a faster and fuller development of reciprocal trade would bring them. Mr. Rangachariar was not far out when, speaking in Perth on a Friday evening, he suggested that there existed in Australia a misconception of India and her people—a misconception born of Australians coming in contact only with her coolie class, which tended to blind our people to India's real greatness. But if misconceptions of India and Indians obtain, as largely they do, in Australia, they are as prevalent among those Indians who give this country a thought at all, as to Australia and the Australians. Especially is this the case in their interpretation of our White Australia policy. Even our distinguished visitor, when he came to the Commonwealth, entertained misconceptions as to the true inwardness of that policy. He was at any rate disposed to regard it as a rock of offence and as constituting an attitude on our part of racial exclusiveness and of an unwarranted assumption by Australians of a racial superiority.

Mr. Rangachariar has, however, left our shores better informed than when he came to them. While this is not to say that the White Australia policy pleases him, we have his own words for saying that "he appreciated the fact that it was not dictated by racial or colour prejudice." That is something, and not a little, gained by his Diwan's visit, for being, as he is, both politician and publicist, he may be trusted, in view of his professions of friendliness to Australia, to do much to remove those wrong impressions of his countrymen, which he, himself, so recently shared as to the origin and purpose of our alien immigration law. It is well that our fellow British citizens of India should learn what is a fact, that as Professor Sir William Harrison Moore, of Melbourne, in one of his recent lectures in Chicago admirably put it, "the White Australia policy was part of an economic policy, which had in view the maintenance of the standard of living from whatever quarter menaced," and that "the fact that Asiatic standards were low, that Asia was geographically nearest, that labour had been an Asiatic export and that the populations in India, China, and Japan were dense and were believed to be seeking an outlet in new lands had rather concentrated attention upon Asia." The White Australia policy is not and never was intended to be offensive or to

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TOM MANN.

FALLS FLAT IN LONDON.

The Miners Federation has been meeting at Southport and the following announcement was issued to the members:—

"Mr. Tom Mann, president of the Minority Movement, now home from China, promises to come to the conference, bringing with him a flaming banner from the All-China Labour Federation, which claims to have helped the British miners through the Hong Kong-Canton strike to shake the foundations of British Imperialism."

No one, however, seems to have discovered the appearance of Mr. Tom Mann, who apparently did not go, and, in any case, had he gone, he would not have received much of a welcome, because the Conference would not have anything to do with Russia, and turned down the Communists one again very hard. There was a proposal from Scotland calling on the federation to work and vote in favour of Communist party affiliation to the Labour party. The Communists had circulated the delegates, and had done much propaganda with the object of gaining the support of the federation. The Labour Party Conference at Liverpool three years ago decided that the Communists could not be affiliated, and that no delegates from Communist organisations could attend a Labour party conference. The executive of the party had decided that, under the Standing Orders, the question cannot be re-opened at Blackpool this year, and no resolutions relating to it were placed on the agenda. Scotland, South Wales, Lancashire and North were among the districts which it is understood support the affiliation of the Communists. The resolution of Scotland was defeated by a very large majority. It is understood that South Wales did not carry their support to the point of voting.

Mr. Tom Mann, however, (says the London correspondent of the "Daily News," Shanghai) is to appear at Battersea, presumably under Mr. Saklatvala's auspices, as the following paragraph tells us:—

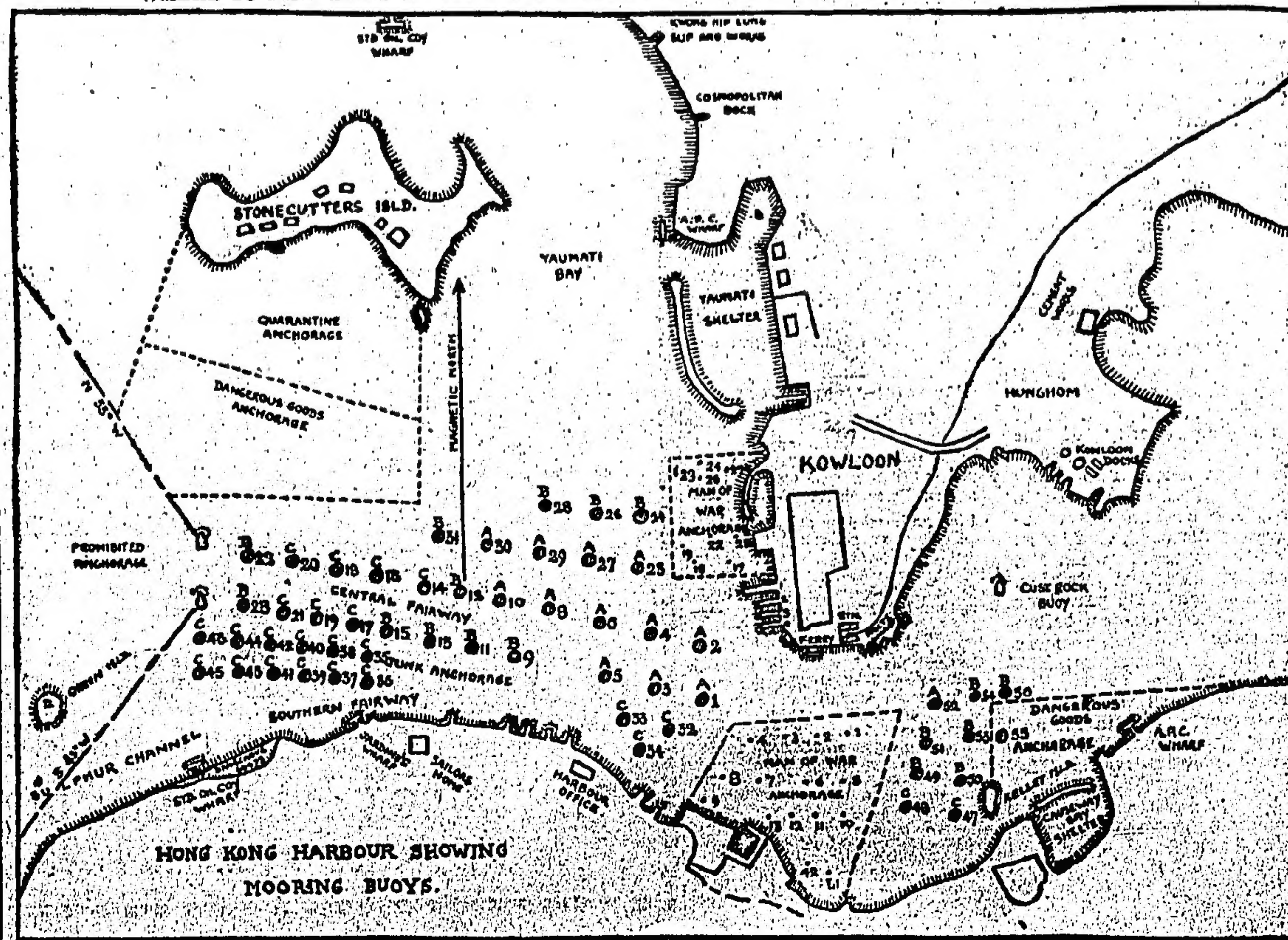
"Flaming crimson banners, scrawled over with revolutionary sentiments in embroidered Chinese characters, will decorate the Battersea Town Hall on August 27 and 28, when Tom Mann will report on his visit to China and fraternisation with the Kuomintang troops. The banners were presented by Chinese trade unions and military bodies to the National Minority Movement. At that organisation's annual national conference they will be displayed and a thousand British R.D. delegates from London and provinces will ceremonially accept these strange gifts."

imply inferiority, and it must remain occasion for regret that that policy ever came to be expressed in terms which, however unintentional, do carry at least a suggestion of racial narrowness and racial exclusiveness.

Mr. Rangachariar must have discovered, indeed he has confessed as much, that so far from there being any antipathetic feeling among Australians towards his country and his compatriots, there exists a desire for the promotion of the completest amity between the two peoples. The spirit of co-operation which he rightly declared should be the spirit behind the development of trade relations between Australia and India, is here, as it is there, and only needs to be quickened by a reciprocal expanding knowledge of commercial possibilities. At present the balance of trade between the two countries is greatly in favour of India, to which country we export goods, mostly primary products, to the value of a little over \$2,000,000, whereas our imports from India exceed \$6,000,000. Small as this total trade is, it is even now considerable enough to cement our relations generally and to suggest the wisdom of leaving nothing undone to stimulate its growth. Though the more grievous disabilities of which India has had cause to complain in the past have been removed and what remain can be removed, will be removed the quicker by such messages of good will as our visitor brought with him to the Australian nation and by such prudent counsel, which Mr. Rangachariar assured us he had everywhere given to Indians in Australia as to the duties they owe to the country of their domicile.

No words, however, which fell from the Diwan's lips, while amongst us, can have given greater pleasure to his audiences than those which were weighted with solemn assurances of India's desire to remain within the Empire. The aspirations of her people to a fuller measure of self government will be readily understood and appreciated by Australians who, even though of British blood, did not attain to the full measure of autonomous government they now enjoy at a single stride and not until many years had passed in preparatory tutelage. If constitutional reform has been a longer drawn out process in India, there have been reasons why this should be so with a population so much less homogeneous than our own. The day is coming, however, and cannot be remote when India, like the Irish Free State and the rest of the Dominions will attain complete equality of status in the Empire of which it forms an invaluable integral part.

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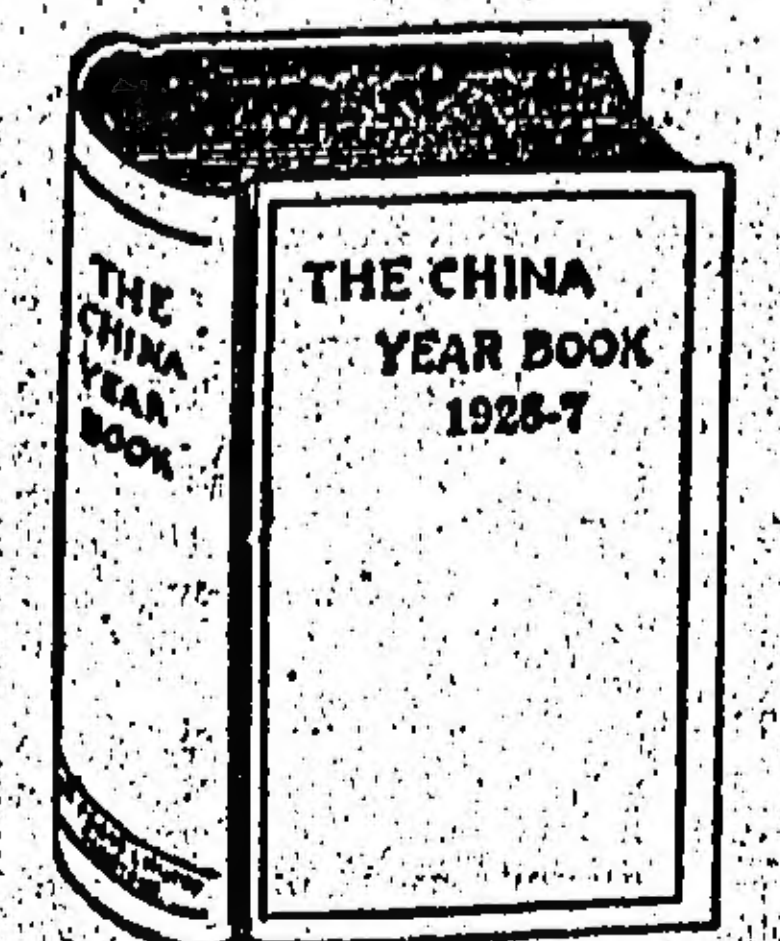
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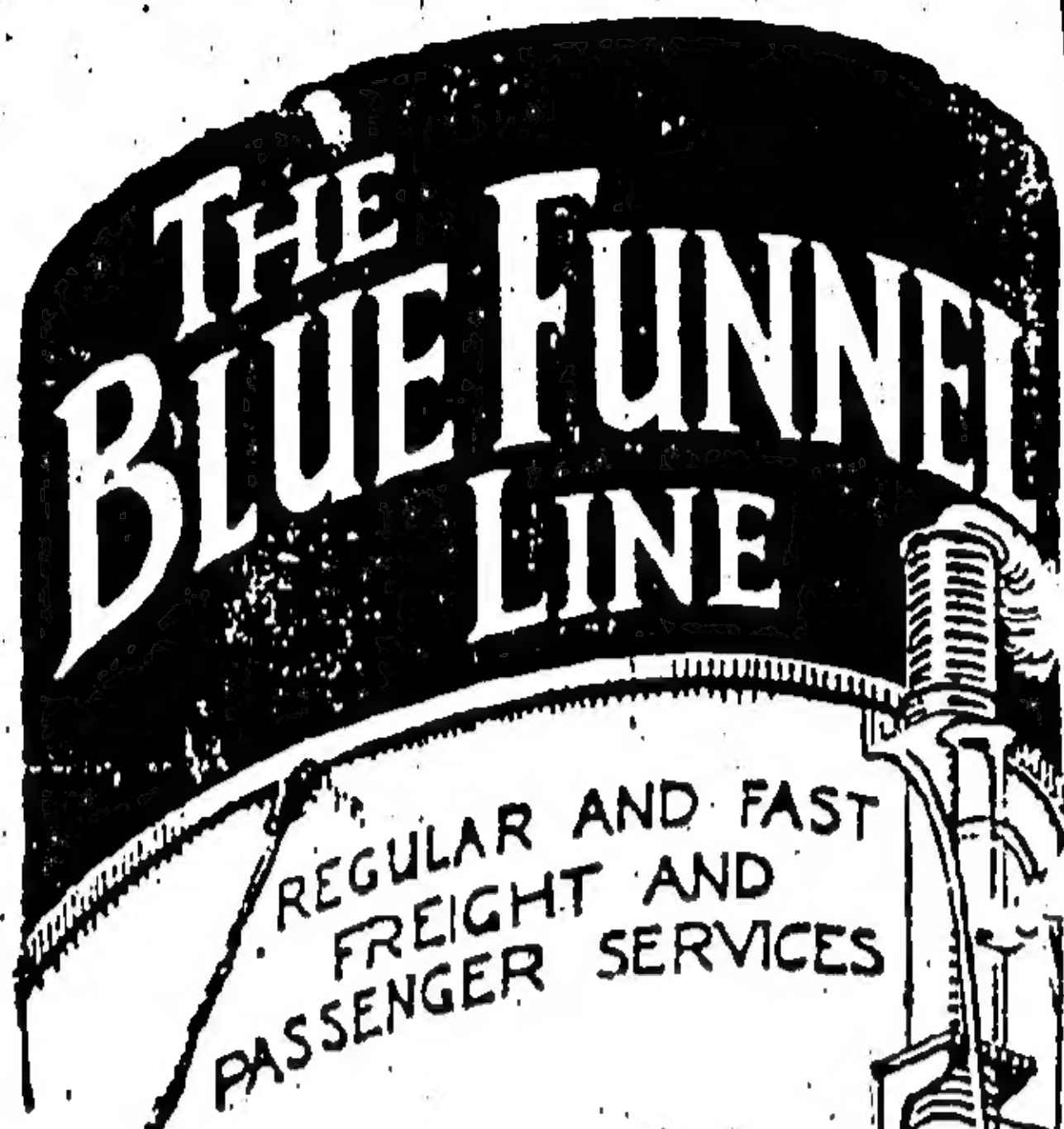
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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927.



LONDON SERVICE.

PERSEUS 6th Sept. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull
RIEXONOR 20th Sept. Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Hull
HECTOR 5th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
*All at Shanghai

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

TAITHYBUS 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
TITAN 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

TAITHYBUS 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
TITAN 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

NEW YORK SERVICE.

TAITHYBUS 20th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
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PASSENGER SERVICE.

HECTOR 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

From	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3	Per
Shanghai	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4	Oostkerk.
Manila	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5	Tijpanas.
Straits	Tuesday, September 6	Tilawa.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai & Europe	Pres. Grant.	
Via Siberia	Pres. Jefferson.	
Australia & Manila	Pres. Grant.	
Manila	Pres. Jefferson.	
Australia & Manila	Taiping.	

OUTWARD MAILS.

To	SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3	Per	Time
Formosa	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4	Sanjia Maru	2.30 p.m.
Weihaei	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5	Kueichow	2.30 p.m.
Bangkok	Tuesday, September 6	Apoey	5 p.m.
Java Via Batavia	Wednesday, September 7	Bandoeng Maru	5 p.m.
Manila	Thursday, September 8	Oostkerk	5 p.m.
Hoihow	Friday, September 9	Hermelin	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Saturday, September 10	Tijkarang	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Sunday, September 11	Kaijo Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow	Monday, September 12	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Tuesday, September 13	Chip Shing	3.30 p.m.
Manila	Wednesday, September 14	Pres. Grant	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Thursday, September 15	Anhui	5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Friday, September 16	Haiyang	Noon
*Straits & Calcutta. Parcels Noon.			
Letters 1 p.m.		Kut Sang.	
Bangkok	Saturday, September 17	Hermelin	2 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & A. Africa, Egypt & Europe			
Via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th October. G.P.O.—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		Persous.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America, & EUROPE			
Via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 26th Sept. & Europe Via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.		Pres. Jefferson.	
Swatow	Sunday, September 18	Chakrang	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Monday, September 19	Yuen Sang	8.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Tuesday, September 20	Hin Sang	1.30 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand	Wednesday, September 21		
Via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 24th Sept. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (18th Sept.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		Taiping.	
Amoy	Thursday, September 22	Anking	5 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe Via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th Oct. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		Athos II.	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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MEXICO AND U.S.

Still Some Differences, Says President.

LAND AND OIL LAWS.

Despite Decreased Revenue Country Meeting Debts.

Mexico City, Yesterday. In the annual message personally read at the opening Congress President Calles said that American-Mexican relations were still marked by some disagreement, principally over the land and oil laws, but he hoped such differences would be settled amicably, because Mexico was willing to listen in a spirit of justice and equity to any concrete cases presented to her. He pointed out that despite bad business conditions and decreased revenue the Mexican Government had faithfully met her foreign debt obligations.—Reuter's American Service.

CHAIWAN MURDER.

FRESH EVIDENCE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

VICTIM'S VISIT TO WING ON.

At the resumed hearing of the Chaiwan murder case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, evidence was given by Wong Kam-tim, a salesman in the foreign ladies' outfitting department of the Wing On Company.

Shown two photographs of the late Mrs. Mackay by Mr. Whyte-Smith, the witness said that he recognised them "between 50 and 60 per cent." The lady of the photo was a regular customer of the Wing On Company.

Handed a cash sale bill, the witness said that it was issued by him, but he could not remember the date. The bill, however, bore the date of the 9th day of the 7th moon (August 6). The witness remembered that Mrs. Mackay came into the store one evening about that date, at about 7 p.m. As it was the custom of the Wing On Company when making sales after 6 p.m., to put the date of the following day on cash slips for convenience in book keeping, the witness concluded that the bill in Court must have been issued on the 8th day of the 7th moon (August 5). The witness could not remember what the deceased lady bought at the store on that occasion.

By Mr. Whyte-Smith: The bill in Court related to one lady's vest valued at \$1.10 and one hair slide valued at 20 cents, but as he served numerous customers daily, he was unable to recollect if those were the things the deceased had bought from him on the evening in question.

By the Magistrate: The bill in Court did not bear the month but as it had stamped on it two characters meaning "Coupons issued," the witness was certain that it must have been issued in the 7th moon (month of August), because a reduction sale at which coupons were issued was then on. It started at the beginning of the 6th moon (July) and continued for a month. During the latter part of the sale, that was the first ten days or so of the 7th moon (August), 5-cent cash coupons were issued to customers for each \$1 worth of goods sold.

Replying to another question, the witness told the Magistrate that he could not definitely say whether Mrs. Mackay visited the store on the 8th or 9th of the 7th moon (August 5 or 6).

The Magistrate informed the accused that the evidence of this witness went to show the probability that the deceased lady had a yellow coupon in her handbag on the night she met her death. Also that it was the coupon which was picked up by the police on the cooile track.

When Note Was Cut.

The next witness was Mr. H. Campbell Bain, engineer of the P. & O. s.s. "Morea" at present in harbour, and would not be here again until three months hence. He told the Court that he knew the late Mrs. Mackay. About four trips ago, in September 1926, she visited him on board when the "Morea" arrived in port. In the course of conversation she produced from her handbag what appeared to be the witness to be a local bank note, but he was unable

ROLE OF THE PRESS.

Statesmen At Geneva Appreciative.

LEAGUE APPROVES.

Recognised As An International Institution.

Geneva, Yesterday. The League of Nations Council has passed a resolution approving the Press Conference report and proposes to ask the Assembly to include in the budget the credit necessary for the inquiries and other work entailed in the Press Conference report.

Lord Burnham thanked the Council for the official League recognition of the Press as a national and international institution. Referring to property in news he hoped a common rule of justice might be established for all nations.

Herr Stresemann, Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Paul Boncour spoke appreciatively of the role of the Press.—Reuter.

EXPRESS WRECKED.

Driver Killed Near Tours.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Rails Found Loosened For 24 Yards.

Tours, Yesterday. The Paris-Bordeaux express was derailed at midnight near here. The driver was killed and the train badly wrecked. It is feared that more victims are buried in the debris.—Reuter.

A belief is growing that there was a deliberate attempt to wreck the Bordeaux express. The rails had been loosened over a distance of 24 yards. The engine, tender and luggage van were overturned. Four pullmans left the track and the line was torn up for 45 yards.

Sleeping passengers had a rude awakening as the train was travelling at 50 miles an hour, but escaped with a shaking.—Reuter.

The Paris-Orleans Company announce that none of the passengers in the train wrecked at Tours were injured.

FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE.

WORK IN PEKING AND SIAM.

Supporting a Medical College in Peking and national health work in Siam are among the varied activities detailed in the latest Report of the Rockefeller Foundation. Their work during 1926, which was world-wide, led to the disbursement of \$9,741,474, and furnished a wonderful record of the fight against disease. For many years the Foundation has helped in fighting yellow fever in Brazil, and the disease was practically stamped out, but last year, owing to the rebellion, the fever flared up again.

An important method of fighting yellow fever in countries where water is kept in tanks is both by screening them, and also by putting small fish into the tanks, which eat the eggs and larvae of the Stegomyia. While quinine is still the sovereign remedy for the individual, strategically placed pigsties and horse or cow barns will deflect a good many anophelines from neighbouring houses. Draining of ponds and spraying with oil are, of course, recognised preventive measures for the mosquito larvae, but it is interesting to note that road dust, usually looked upon as the favourite hiding-place for microbes, has been found, when mixed with Paris green, effectively to destroy breeding places when dusted upon them. This has been done with great success in Italy. Among other things the International Health Board has been particularly interested in fighting hookworm in Jamaica, Central and South America, Spain, India, the Straits Settlements, and Alabama, through comparatively simple hygiene instruction. "Educating native people about hookworms is not always so simple as it seems," states the Report.

Thus the representative of the Foundation in Java reports the incredulity of villagers who could not understand the idea of magnifications. Hookworms looked to them like large snakes. They simply would not believe that one human being could harbour hundreds, even thousands, of such things. Then the officer had an idea. He put familiar coins among the worms, photographed them together, and threw the new slides upon the screen. The principle of relativity solved the problem.

Since 1922 there has been close association between the Rockefeller Foundation and the work of the Health Section of the League of Nations at Geneva, and much help has been given in many ways, particularly in enabling students of many countries to study health questions both in their own land and at foreign centres. In addition, through the League, international study tours or interchanges for 120 health officers from 48 countries have been conducted. Though the imagination of the man in the street is more immediately caught by reference to the unusual aspects of the Foundation's work, the fact must not be overlooked that the establishment of welfare centres, of schools for nurses in America, Europe, and the Far East, continues to be an essential of the most important part of its work.—China Express and Telegraph.

Having completed his mission of persuading the various officials to return, and certain financial arrangements having been concluded with local bankers, General Pei Chung-hai, president head of the Nanjing forces, returned to the front by special train which left the Shanghai North Railway Station, states the Chinese press.

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